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Weather: Partly cloudy, 50-60. Wind: Light. Humidity: 60-70%.
Local weather: Partly cloudy, 50-60. Wind: Light. Humidity: 60-70%.

Exchange Rates (per \$100)
Austria: 13.76
Belgium: 36.36
Denmark: 13.66
France: 6.55
Germany: 3.36
Great Britain: 2.96
Greece: 34.06
India: 16.78
Italy: 20.36
Japan: 360.70
Kenya: 12.50
Lebanon: 1.50
Luxembourg: 40.33
Netherlands: 1.66
Norway: 4.83
Portugal: 20.48
Spain: 16.66
Sweden: 1.36
Switzerland: 7.20
Turkey: 1.80
U.S. Military: 1.00
Yugoslavia: 13.66

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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1975

Established 1887

Skip 'Rhetorical Battles' of Kissinger Offers Arms Advice to Carter

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Henry Kissinger, in his speech since leaving the White House, prodded the administration to avoid "rhetorical battles" with the Soviet Union over strategic arms and to speak out about the invasion of Czechoslovakia, he said, could not without Soviet backing. Kissinger, former secretary of state, said at Georgetown University where he has a sabbatical, "The problem is as difficult as the technology which spawned it, and its solution is bound to be complicated and therefore time-consuming."

"Whether reductions should be sought in one major step or several, whether the result of negotiations conducted over a period of years by the top leaders of both countries should be set aside or built upon are matters of tactical judgment," Mr. Kissinger said. "What is important, he added, is the 'ultimate necessity' of significant reduction."

"We must not be unsettled by temporary disappointments," he said. "We have had these before. The problem is as difficult as the technology which spawned it, and its solution is bound to be complicated and therefore time-consuming."

"Negotiations must proceed in a calm, nonconfrontational way without self-imposed deadlines or rhetorical battles that publicly stake the prestige of both sides," he said, adding that Mr. Carter's new confidence and to similar public blasts by the Soviet side.

"The limitation of arms is not a favor one side does for the other," Mr. Kissinger said. "It is a fundamental necessity. A reasonable, balanced agreement taking into account the security concerns of both sides is achievable. The administration should have wide, nonpartisan backing in bringing it to a successful conclusion."

On overall détente with the Soviet Union, Mr. Kissinger returned to one of his favorite themes—that the Soviet Union must not be permitted under the blanket of détente to seek "geopolitical gains" in far-off corners



Henry Kissinger

of the world. It was this view of his that led to covert U.S. involvement in Angola in 1975 to oppose Soviet and Cuban involvement.

And Mr. Kissinger seemed to repeat this concern in discussing the current situation in Zaire, where Kasangas have crossed the border from Angola into Shaba Province, the former Kasanga Province.

"Deep Concern"

The Carter administration yesterday joined with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in expressing "deep concern" over outside involvement in Africa, but has not blamed publicly either Cuba or the Soviet Union for the incursion into Zaire.

"Whatever the details of the current invasion of Zaire," Mr. Kissinger said, "it is clear that the attack took place across a sovereign border from a country in which the government was installed by Soviet arms and the military personnel of a Soviet client state."

"It could not have taken place—and it could not continue—"

Parliament Votes Italy Fiscal Plan

Paving the Way For IMF Loan

ROME, April 6 (Reuters).—The Italian Parliament today approved a government economic package designed to obtain a \$530-million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

The austerity package, put together after negotiations between the minority Christian Democratic government, other major parties and the trade unions, is aimed at reducing the country's soaring inflation rate and cutting increases in labor costs.

Parliamentary approval was obtained as a result of abstentions in today's vote in the Chamber of Deputies of Communist and Socialist members. Without the abstentions the government would not have had a majority.

Only Christian Democrats and the small, rightist Liberal party voted in favor of the package, with the tiny Republican party voting against. The Senate (upper house) approved the package a few days ago.

Clears the Way

Today's vote appeared to clear the way for final IMF approval on the loan to Italy.

The package includes changes in the functioning of Italy's controversial wage escalator system, under which workers receive three-monthly pay increases in line with the rise in the cost of living.

Adjustments to the weight given to various ingredients in the escalator "basket" will reduce these regular increases and therefore act as a brake on wage inflation, according to government economists.

Labor costs will also be cut by a plan to shift some social security contributions from employers to the government, thus reducing production costs and enabling manufacturers to keep their prices down.

But to offset the additional burden on the Treasury that this will entail, Premier Giulio Andreotti has raised value-added tax levels to increase government revenue.



With huge poster of Che Guevara in background, members of the South Dakota basketball team playing a Cuban all-star team in Havana Tuesday night.

Visiting South Dakota Squad Bows

Cuba Triumphs in 'Basketball Diplomacy'

HAVANA, April 6 (AP).—A South Dakota college basketball team lost to a Cuban all-star squad, 91-72, last night, the first time in 16 years the U.S. flag had flown in Cuba.

About 15,000 Cubans cheered and applauded as 10 players from the University of South Dakota and South Dakota State University entered the arena to play the Cuban all-star squad.

The crowd then silently stood at attention as the U.S. national anthem was played, signaling the beginning of a new era of U.S.-Cuban relations.

The crowd applauded as each U.S. player's name was announced. Each South Dakota player held miniature flags of the two nations. The captains of both teams waved larger flags. Then mem-

bers of both teams shook hands and the audience applauded again.

The group of almost 100 U.S. tourists, the largest such crowd to visit Cuba since relations were severed in 1961, waved pom-poms, tossed balloons and rang cowbells. They were joined by Sen. George McGovern and Sen. James Abourezk, both South Dakota Democrats, and Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis.

Sen. McGovern and Cuban President Fidel Castro had agreed to "basketball diplomacy" two years ago. But it was only under President Carter, who changed the policy of the previous administrations, eliminating pre-conditions for an effort to renew relations, that that "basketball diplomacy" became possible. Mr. Carter lifted the travel ban to Cuba last month.

Sadat Bars Carter Bid On Borders

No Israeli Lines Past Frontiers

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, after lengthy conversations with President Carter, today rejected Mr. Carter's suggestion that Israel defend Israel's permitted forward of Israel's sovereign borders.

"Sovereignty is indivisible. We can't have two borders. There is always one border for any country," Mr. Sadat said at a news conference before ending his U.S. visit.

The Egyptian leader said he and Mr. Carter agreed to be in close contact on "other issues" regarding a peace settlement that would give greater promise of compromise. Specifically, he said, the two leaders had discussed "the possibility of demilitarized zones on a reciprocal basis" in connection with an Arab-Israeli settlement.

In a March 9 news conference following the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Mr. Carter outlined ideas for a comprehensive Mideast deal, including the proposal that Israeli defense capabilities or defense lines may extend beyond that nation's permanent and recognized borders "in the foreseeable future."

Task Force

Mr. Sadat proposed today that preparations should begin now for substantive negotiations at a Geneva peace conference, which the United States hopes will be reconvened in the second half of this year. He said that a U.S. task force headed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would be the best vehicle for advance preparations, and seemed to hint that the United States had decided to establish such a group.

Washington sources said they detected increased concern among Egyptian officials that a Geneva conference might break down quickly after being convened, with serious consequences in the Arab world if substantive preparations are inadequate.

Mr. Sadat repeated his call for a dialogue between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United States, noting that he met with PLO chairman Yassir Arafat shortly before leaving Egypt. Mr. Sadat also noted that he had proposed a link between Jordan and the future leaders of a Palestinian state even before the convening of a Geneva conference, and seemed to suggest he believed the idea still has a chance of adoption.

The Egyptian President, the first Arab leader to visit Mr. Carter, is an important figure in Middle East peace efforts.

Issue Is Open

Mr. Sadat acknowledged that he had discussed his military needs with U.S. officials, but said he did not submit an official shopping list. "The issue is still open," he said.

Mr. Sadat expressed concern about Soviet and Cuban activity in Africa, saying, "I don't want (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

250,000 Going to 'Protected Villages'

Rhodesia Is Resettling Tribesmen

HBURY, Rhodesia, April 6 (AP).—Security forces here today said that thousands of tribesmen are being sent to "protected villages" in an effort to "pacify" guerrillas now in Rhodesia.

The spokesman said that the security forces were speaking of a major operation to place in place in protected villages the entire population of the valley, a major guerrilla route adjoining the Mozambique border. Villages are being erected on the valley, each to take 500 persons, the spokesman said.

The protected village program, completed on a country-wide basis, is being living in heavily fenced-in compounds.

Protected village program, to one that Portuguese authorities carried out in the 1950s, when the were fighting Malayan guerrillas.

It's a tremendous exercise. It's a power, the spokesman said, that the population is one of the successful conduct of a counterinsurgency.

The spokesman conceded that a number of tribesmen "are reluctant" and they have to be persuaded "to go to protected villages."

Like It or Not

"If somebody is being a bit reluctant, it's a case of driving up to them and standing over them and saying, 'Right, grab that sewing machine and put it on the truck. Do it because you're moving whether you like it or not.'"

Some protective village inhabitants have told reporters that they are happy where they are. Many others have said they now have to walk for hours to reach their fields and risk getting caught in darkness—thereby breaking curfew—on returning.

Subsistence and building homes in protective villages is the responsibility of the inhabitants.

The spokesman said that there are estimated to be 2,500 guerrillas now in Rhodesia, most of them members of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army—the military arm of the Zimbabwe African National Union, led by Robert Mugabe—and about 200 of them belonging to Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union.

With the exception of a small pocket of guerrillas fighting in the Sabi tribal reserve, most of the insurgents are "fairly pathetic, poorly trained and poorly led," preferring soft targets over engagements with security forces, the spokesman said.

"There is not one permanent terrorist base in Rhodesia," he asserted.

But, he said, the guerrillas enjoy "an endless supply of material from Communist countries," including, it was recently discovered, hardware from North Korea and Bulgaria.

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British Fix Metric Date: 1982 (Year)

LONDON, April 6 (AP).—Britain will swap its miles, acres, quarts and pounds for kilometers, hectares, liters and kilograms by 1982 under a government timetable for total conversion to the metric system proposed today.

But faced with stiff consumer resistance, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said the present standard, pint measure will not be changed.

However, it will probably be known officially as 568.3 milliliters, said John Fraser, junior department minister.

Leftists Maintaining Pressure Fighting Continues in Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, April 6 (NYT).—Palestinian and Lebanese leftist Muslim militias today maintained their pressure on key positions of rightist Christian militias near the Israeli border in south Lebanon.

Marjayoun, a strategic garrison town and district capital held by the Christians since last November, underwent heavy artillery shelling for most of the day, according to reports from the area.

Palestinian guerrillas were reported to have engaged rightist Christian units on a steep wooded slope west of El-Qlaia, another large Christian-held town, 3 miles south of Marjayoun and immediately north of the Israeli border.

El-Qlaia has been a Christian bastion for more than a year. It became the headquarters of Christian officers who refused to cooperate with Moslem Lt. Ahmed Khatab early last year when the latter, then serving with the garrison in Marjayoun, defected from the Lebanese Army and formed his own dissident Lebanese Arab Army.

The Christian officers moved out of Marjayoun and took over El-Qlaia just to the south. Six months later, they moved north and drove Lt. Khatab's men from Marjayoun.

It was not clear today whether Palestinian plans called for an attempt to wrest control of Marjayoun and El-Qlaia from the Christians or whether the current attacks were probing maneuvers.

A full attack on the two Christian-held bastions would be a major enterprise both politically and militarily and would change the local balance of power in south Lebanon. Both towns have large Christian populations. El-Qlaia is predominantly Christian, while Marjayoun also has a sizable Shiite Moslem population.

Exchanges of shooting also continued in the area of Tabbe, an important road junction southwest of El-Qlaia from which Palestinian guerrillas can interfere with traffic along the highway running south directly along the Israeli border.

Palestinian sources today repeated earlier statements saying that the guerrillas had a green light from Syria for their current operations in the south.

They added, as they had before, that Syrian troops of the

Arab peace-keeping force stationed immediately to the north of the battle area have not intervened. The Palestinians' supply lines run through Syrian-controlled territory.

As-Saiga, the Syrian-controlled guerrilla organization which fought against Al Fatah, the Palestinian mainstream organization, on many occasions during the 19-month Lebanese civil war, is taking part in the operations along with other guerrilla groups, the sources said.

It has been clear from the beginning of the Palestinian military initiative three days ago that it could not have been undertaken without the cooperation and approval of the other key

Arab governments, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Syria's decision to let the Palestinians take on the Christian militias in the south was made after rightist Christian leaders in east Beirut, notably former President Camille Chamoun, had rejected Syrian demands that the Christian militias in the south break off their cooperation with Israel. Arab diplomats asserted.

The Syrians, who gave military support to the Lebanese Christians last year against the Palestinians, have been embarrassed by Mr. Chamoun's refusal to abandon the rightist Christian cooperation with Israel in the south, they added.

Urges 'More Backbone' at Home, Abroad

Young Calls Britain 'Chicken' on Race Issues

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 6 (NYT).—Andrew Young, the outspoken U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, told a British television audience last night that their country is "a little chicken" on racial questions at home as well as in Rhodesia and South Africa.

"I think it would be in Britain's self-interest to have a little more backbone in facing up to race at home and abroad," Mr. Young said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.

The ambassador, a former civil rights leader who has a close personal and political relationship with President Carter, asserted that he sometimes almost thought that Britain "invented racism." At the least, he added, "they institutionalized it certainly more than anyone else in the history of the earth."

London newspapers made little of the remarks, perhaps because the program on which the interview was shown was televised late at night. But Mr. Young appeared likely to be the center of a controversy here when his statements are more widely reported.

Causing Confusion

Earlier this year, the ambassador caused a stir in Britain when he was quoted as having remarked that no one trusted the British any longer as mediators in Rhodesia. He subsequently denied having said any such thing. But senior officials

in the Foreign Office have been saying for weeks that his habit of bluntly stating his views, even when they conflict with State Department policy, was causing confusion about U.S. goals and strategies.

Mr. Young has aroused criticism on Capitol Hill and in the U.S. foreign policy establishment on several occasions, notably in discussing what he called the "stabilizing" role of Cuban soldiers in Angola and criticizing press coverage of terrorism. But Mr. Young's links to President Carter, who once called him the man to whom he owed most in

his successful presidential campaign, have apparently survived the storms.

In the interview, the 45-year-old diplomat rejected suggestions that Britain's failure to bring about majority rule for Rhodesia stemmed from the lack of power.

"I think there is a tremendous amount of power in Great Britain," he said, "because the kind of power I'm talking about is not military power but intellectual power, moral power, the will to do things, and that's what, it always seemed to me, has made Britain a great nation."

Awful Things in Uganda

At another point, Mr. Young criticized Idi Amin, the President of Uganda, calling him responsible for "some very awful things, including mass murder." He went on to say, however, that "there are a lot of other people that are responsible for the deaths and bloodshed that we now have in Uganda," particularly those who brought Marshal Amin to power.

He was asked whether he meant the British, and he replied, "Well, I'd rather not say, but I've sure heard it."

Mr. Young, who represented an Atlanta district in Congress before taking his present position, compared the situation in Rhodesia and South Africa to that in the U.S. South in the days before civil rights gains for blacks. He endorsed economic sanctions

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On List of 10 Names

Woodcock Held Possibility As Representative in Peking

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT).—Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers union, is under serious consideration to become the U.S. diplomatic representative in Peking, congressional sources said yesterday, and his selection might be one of several signals that the Carter administration is hoping to move toward broader and more normal relations with China.

President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have not yet made a selection for the post of head of the U.S. liaison office in China, a high administration source said. However, Mr. Woodcock is on a list of 10 names for the post and has also been considered for other major diplomatic assignments.

Some observers found some significance in an emerging administration policy toward China in the fact that Michael Oksenberg, the National Security Council staff expert on Chinese affairs, will accompany a congressional delegation to China on a trip beginning tomorrow.

The White House announced yesterday that the President's son, Chip Carter, would also accompany the delegation as a gesture on the part of the President indicating the importance he places on relations with China.

Mr. Oksenberg's predecessors on the NSC staff often accompanied congressional delegations to China as a routine matter, so the significance of his participation is not clear. Also going will be Stapleton Roy, deputy director of the China office in the State Department.

Eventual steps to try to open full and more close diplomatic relations with Peking are a certain part of the Carter administration foreign policy agenda. However, last week's euphoric and harsh rebuttal of the U.S. proposals for strategic arms limitations made by Secretary Vance to Soviet officials in Moscow would offer a plausible incentive for the United States to speed its efforts.

The Soviet Union has always been suspicious of and anxious to avert a closer relationship between the United States and China, the two other points in the great power "triangle." Former President Richard Nixon, initially rebuffed in strategic arms negotiations with Moscow, found a warmer atmosphere after his "opening" to China in 1972, which resulted in "liaison offices" for each nation in the other's capital and greater cultural, political and trade contacts.

If selected to be the diplomatic representative in China, Mr.



Leonard Woodcock

Woodcock would replace Thomas Gates, who is there now. Mr. Woodcock will retire as president of the United Auto Workers after an election to replace him to be held on May 15.

He was an important supporter of Mr. Carter in the close and important Michigan Democratic primary election campaign. This, however, is probably a relatively minor consideration compared with the work Mr. Woodcock did last month as head of a presidential commission to Vietnam and Laos, which the President regarded as highly successful and led to an agreement for U.S.-Vietnam talks on normalizing relations. The other senior member of the commission, former Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, has been selected to be ambassador to Japan.

reports from Vientiane of the insurgency problem have escalated in recent months, although specific details about the situation are being withheld from the public. The situation is being reported as a matter of internal security.

Earlier this year, the ambassador caused a stir in Britain when he was quoted as having remarked that no one trusted the British any longer as mediators in Rhodesia. He subsequently denied having said any such thing. But senior officials



Andrew Young

As Taipei Resentment Grows

Secret Taiwan Deal for Israeli Missiles Reported

By Fox Butterfield

TAIPEI, April 6 (NYT).—The Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan has secretly purchased Gabriel surface-to-surface missiles from Israel, according to

knowledgeable U.S. sources here, as part of a costly program to modernize its armed forces and prepare for the day Washington may recognize Peking and break the mutual security treaty.

In addition to the Israeli mis-

siles, Taiwan has bought \$500 million in weapons from the United States over the last two years. But despite these sizable acquisitions, there appears to be growing resentment here over what Nationalists feel are unfair re-

straints Washington has placed on their weapons buildup. And there is increasing concern, among both Nationalists and U.S. officers, that if the United States does break the security treaty, which was signed in 1954, Taiwan will not have a credible deterrent against a Chinese Communist attack.

Although senior Nationalist officials are reluctant to criticize the United States publicly, they are reportedly upset by U.S. opposition to their attempts to purchase the P-16 as a needed replacement for their P-2F jet interceptors. They are also said to be unhappy over their inability to buy surface-to-surface missiles for their navy from the United States and to obtain more advanced anti-submarine warfare technology.

Threat of Blockade

Taiwan's own defense against the threat of a blockade by China's large fleet of about 70 submarines rests on 18 World War II destroyers equipped with outdated sonar.

As a defense against China's surface ships, Taiwan recently contracted to purchase a group of fast modern patrol boats in the United States, but Washington has so far declined to sell the Nationalists the missiles needed to make them effective. The missiles, the Nationalists would like to be the Harpoon, which is not yet operational.

"It's very obvious to these guys that we have not provided them with the first strike in weaponry, like we give to Israel and Iran," an American familiar with the situation remarked.

The United States has long been opposed to selling Taiwan any weapon with offensive uses as to prevent a Nationalist attack on China. In recent years this reluctance has been compounded by Washington's concern that sales of some weapons might jeopardize its relations with Peking.

Missiles Installed

It was apparently because of Taiwan's inability to purchase a surface-to-surface missile from the United States that the Nationalists bought the Gabriel missiles from Israel. According to a senior U.S. officer, these missiles are already installed on three Nationalist destroyers.

The Gabriel, with a range of about 20 miles, is equivalent to the Soviet and Chinese-made Sigs, one of which sank an Israeli destroyer in the 1967 Middle East war. At least one Israeli technician is known to be in the port of Kaohsiung in southern Taiwan helping install the Gabriels.

In a series of interviews, senior Nationalist and U.S. officers here generally agreed that, given China's overwhelming numerical superiority, Taiwan probably could not defend itself effectively against a sustained all-out Communist attack.

U.S. defense planners have long assumed that Taiwan would be expected only to make a strong initial defense, with U.S. air and naval forces from the Seventh Fleet, or from bases in the Philippines and Okinawa, ready to come to its aid under the security treaty.

Need Is Pressing

Consequently, in the view of these officers, Taiwan's need to acquire the best possible weapons while it still has U.S. support is all the more pressing. In fact, as part of a program to help Taiwan develop what the Ford administration termed "self-sufficiency," the United States in the last year sold the Nationalists an advanced \$34-million air-defense system, a battery of improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles and the right to build 60 additional F-5E fighters.

Under previous U.S.-sponsored programs, Taiwan has built factories that can assemble the F-5E, helicopters and the M-14 automatic rifle. But the improved Hawk missiles will provide coverage for only about 20 per cent of the island, according to a knowledgeable military source. And the P-2F, though considered a useful plane, has a short range, cannot carry bombs and has no all-weather capability.

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Young Calls Britain 'Chicken' On Race at Home and Abroad

(Continued from Page 1) as a nonviolent weapon comparable in some ways to the sit-ins used by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

He hinted that the United States may not use its veto in the United Nations when the question of sanctions against South Africa comes up for a vote, as it is expected to do relatively soon.

"It would depend," he said. "I'd have a big hassle about it." In no event, Mr. Young continued, would he want France or Britain to use their vetoes in the Security Council, thus freeing the United States from a task that it would find highly disagreeable.

"I would think," he said, "that at some point, we're going to

Ulster Guard Slain
BELFAST, April 6 (UPI).—Gummen shot to death a 46-year-old member of the Ulster Defense Regiment today, the eighth member of the part-time British Army unit to be killed by terrorists this year.



Palestine leader Yasser Arafat with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow.

Gromyko Tells Arafat Russia Wants PLO at Peace Talks

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met today with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and told him that the Soviet Union backs PLO participation in Middle East peace talks, the press agency Tass reported.

Mr. Arafat arrived with a PLO delegation Monday and met with members of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

According to Tass, Mr. Gromyko told Mr. Arafat that the Soviet Union backs early resumption of the suspended Geneva talks on the Middle East "with equal participation in it of the Palestine Liberation Organization."

Mr. Gromyko had apparently hinted at some easing of the Soviet stand on this controversial question in a toast during the

visit here last week of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

However, there was some disagreement later among Western analysts over the Soviet position on PLO participation and Mr. Vance said that he believed that the Russians had not eased their requirement that the organization be represented.

Israel has said that it would refuse to participate in talks with the PLO.

War Footing Being Prepared

Afrikaners Stiffen Defenses Against Blacks

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, April 6 (NYT).—Like Boer settlers in the old days hunkering down behind their farms or a battle with the Zulus, the Afrikaners who rule this troubled land are stiffening their defenses against the mounting threat to white supremacy.

While delegates at the UN propose new ways to challenge apartheid, Prime Minister John Vorster's aides have proclaimed the necessity for a "total strategy," putting the nation on a war footing to stave off pressures for majority rule.

In recent weeks, the government has moved to a broad front—trimming civil liberties, strengthening the economy against the threat of embargoes, expanding the already powerful armed forces—to combat what Mr. Vorster describes as "the Communist onslaught" on white-ruled southern Africa.

Opposition politicians, describing the moves as "siege politics," have suggested that they herald a descent into dictatorship. In private, at least one senior official has suggested that the country may not be able to sustain even its limited democracy much longer.

Publicly, ranking ministers and generals have given assurances that "essential democratic principles" would be upheld. But the assurances have come in the context of warnings that national survival would require far-reaching measures, involving expanded state power.

Assurances Given

A government white paper on defense, presented in Parliament last week, was characteristic. "We are today involved in a war, whether we like it or not," the document declared. "The defense of one's country demands dedication, vigilance and a willingness to sacrifice on the part of every citizen whose privilege it is to live in this country."

The paper outlined plans for a military buildup that would enable the armed forces—by far the most powerful in Africa—to meet any challenge. The buildup would be financed by a 21 per cent increase in the military budget to \$1.8 billion, representing nearly a fifth of all government expenditure.

However, Defense Minister P. W.

Botha stressed that an expansion of military power would not be enough to meet the threat. It must be accompanied, he said, "by coordinated action in all fields—military, psychological, economic, political, sociological, technological, diplomatic, ideological and cultural."

The new strategy emerged from a policy review ordered by Mr. Vorster after widespread rioting in black communities last year, in which more than 400 blacks died. The rioting, which caught the government unprepared, was the most serious internal challenge ever mounted against apartheid.

International Outcry

The killings provoked an international outcry, adding momentum to the campaign by Communist and Third World countries for concerted action to be taken against the Vorster government. Most seriously, for South Africa, it weakened the hand of Western countries, which have long resisted calls for an arms and investment embargo.

After months of uncertainty, the government settled on its course. Racial reforms were promised, but only under continuing white rule. Hopes that the West would help in countering Soviet influence in the area were abandoned as futile.

The practical consequences became apparent when Parliament met for the first time since the riots. Government ministers set forth measures designed to frustrate fresh challenges, whether from black militants at home or advocates of diplomatic and military action abroad.

Among the measures were:

- A press bill that provided for the closing of newspapers contravening stiff new guidelines. The bill was eventually dropped, but only on condition that newspapers "discipline themselves effectively" to the year ahead.
- A continuation of detentions and banishments that accompanied the black violence.
- A plan to step up a multi-million-dollar public relations effort overseas, particularly in the United States.
- Legislation streamlining criminal proceedings, from which trial by jury has already been abolished.
- A doubling, to \$115, of the fine for offenses under the pass laws, which limit the right of blacks to live and work in urban areas. The wages of blacks rarely

exceed \$200 a month, and most earn far less.

- A bill giving the government the power to ban strikes in industries deemed essential to national security. The objective is to eliminate work stoppages by white workers, particularly in mining. Strikes by blacks are already banned.
- A statute expanding emergency powers of the armed forces, giving them power to requisition civilian buildings and vehicles, take over transportation systems and censor press reports.
- A budget that, besides raising military expenditures, tightened existing regulations requiring banks, insurance companies and pension funds to invest a large percentage of their funds in government bonds.
- Measures designed to correct a \$462-million balance of payments deficit and to reduce the country's reliance on fuel imports. Added to the authority that the government already possesses, the measures give the government greater power than any other in the Western world. Moreover, the indications are that it will take even more in the months ahead, despite a reform movement that has been gaining in African ranks since the riots.

So far, the reforms have made little impact on the Cabinet, which remains firmly in conservative control. However, they talk about the possibility that Mr. Vorster, in power for nearly 11 years, may step down soon, making way for somebody prepared to scrap apartheid.

At present, the prospect seems fanciful, since the ruling National party's constituency—mainly Afrikaner workers and farmers—remains overwhelmingly opposed to equality with blacks, or anything remotely like it.

Embays to Meet

JOHANNESBURG, April 6 (UPI).—The ambassadors of five major Western nations are scheduled to meet Prime Minister Vorster in Cape Town tomorrow to discuss a diplomatic note on questions about southern Africa. Foreign Minister Roelof Botha said today.

The ambassadors to South Africa of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany will be talking about South Africa's internal situation, Rhodesia and developments in Southwest Africa (Namibia), diplomatic sources said.

Prof. Kissinger Offers Advice On Weapons Talks to Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

without the material support or acquiescence of the Soviet Union—whether or not Cuban troops are present," he said.

"Such irresponsible acts set a dangerous precedent," Mr. Kissinger said. "If all African problems are to be settled hereafter by radical means with weapons brought in from outside, a catastrophic race war in southern Africa will become more and more likely with profound implications for us both at home and around the world."

If attacks across borders "are simply accepted by the international community," he added, "sooner or later events will get out of control."

On human rights, he repeated his view that the challenge is to steer a course between rhetorical prescription and a callous acceptance of inhumanity.

Stevadores in France Call National Strike

PARIS, April 6 (AP).—The Communist General Confederation of Labor, which includes most of France's 18,000 stevedores, called a nationwide dock strike Friday and Saturday and said there would be no overtime work until a settlement is reached in Dunkerque.

The far northern port of Dunkerque has been shut down for three weeks in a dispute between the CGT and the big Usinor steel plant there.

Senate P Backs Ca Arms Bu

Votes \$111.9 For Defense

By James L. F.

WASHINGTON, A—The Senate Budget Committee voted yesterday to approve a \$111.9 billion on defense, a full amount request sent Carter and \$2.3 billion more than the House approved last week.

By an 8-to-7 vote, the committee approved a bill which also gave defense authority to spend themselves to spend—a total of \$120.6 billion. Many of the projects, take several years to complete.

The spending authority is more than \$4.5 billion more than the House Budget Committee target.

Sen. Hollings said committee counts of million in areas such as personnel turning \$1 billion to provide improved readied armed services.

SALT Setback

Sen. Pete Domenici tried to raise the question of the SALT talks, but he was not achieved, he noted. The President was based on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union that after the U.S. were dismissed by the last week, the President about speeding up of some weapons, a had been put on the table.

Earlier the committee national spending, foreign aid and multilateral institutions, the World Bank—\$1.4 billion to \$7.4 billion. The committee also reviewed more money out of the committee's \$20.7 billion resources, environmental projects. The funds that President cut for 30 ongoing sources projects that administration is reviewing eye to killing.

Sadat Re Bid by Co

(Continued from Page 1)

to wake up one day at has happened between and Zaire has happened and the Sudan borders on Egypt. Sadat said, his country in such an event. He declared the U.S. has "a moral obligation" to help him. He did not specify the he appeared to be military sales that he

Planes, Missiles

The Egyptian President said he wants 200 fighter planes and a fleet number of anti-aircraft missiles to strengthen his forces. He also wanted a number of anti-aircraft missiles and a fleet number of anti-aircraft missiles to strengthen his forces. He also wanted a number of anti-aircraft missiles and a fleet number of anti-aircraft missiles to strengthen his forces.

Defense Secretary Brown, who heard justification from Mr. his military requests only a careful study of decisions would be sent Carter, informed said. Presidential Secretary Jody Powell said decisions on arms or contracts made in response to military requests Israel strongly opposed.

Arabs Protest Israeli Color On West Bank

NABLUS, Israel West Bank, April 6 (UPI).—Hundreds of Arab youths today to protest Jewish settlements in occupied territory.

Israeli troops used tear gas to break up the protest. The youths stoned soldiers who did not move from the occupied West Bank. All the city center and the city immediately closed.

Today's protest is the first since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. The youths stoned soldiers who did not move from the occupied West Bank. All the city center and the city immediately closed.

Immediate Arab counter-demonstrations in Nablus in persons were detained clashes with Israeli troops.

Cosmos-901 Launch
MOSCOW, April 6 (UPI).—Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-901, Tass said.



ON DISPLAY—Bound prisoners being shown to the public in Wuhan, China. Placards with the prisoners' names and crimes are hung around their necks. The picture was taken recently by a visitor to the area, in the eastern part of China.

Hailing His Own Revolutionary Credentials

Peking Aide Whacks Poetic Against Russians

PEKING, April 6 (Reuters).—China today underlined its opposition to the Soviet brand of Communism by publishing an anti-Soviet poem by Defense Minister Yeh Chien-ying.

The poem, published on the front page of the People's Daily, attacks Moscow's "revisionist" leaders and predicts their eventual overthrow.

At the same time, the poem, entitled "Looking Afar," was used for a public affirmation of the revolutionary "anti-revisionist" credentials of Mr. Yeh and other veteran leaders.

The People's Daily printed a commentary on the poem by Mao Tse-tung's son, Mao An-ching. It was the first time that his name had appeared as a signature in a press article.

The younger Mr. Mao accused the "gang of four" radical leaders, led by his stepmother, Chiang Ching, of attacking Mr. Yeh and the late Premier Chou En-lai for rightist policies. But

he said that Mr. Yeh's poem proved the charges to be false. Mr. Mao said that the poem "gives full expression to the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who are loyal to Chairman Mao."

"Looking Afar," in which late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Soviet party leader

Doctors at Hospitals On Strike in Israel

TEL AVIV, April 6 (Reuters).—Israeli hospitals accepted only emergency cases today as doctors staged a 24-hour strike to protest the government's failure to pay them salary increases under a recent wage agreement.

The Israeli Medical Association charged that only a few doctors had been paid under the wage agreement. But a spokesman for the Health Ministry said that all agreed retroactive payments had been made to the doctors.

Leonid Brezhnev are referred to as "father and son," can be rendered as follows:

Russia's worried masses for Lenin search, As the crimson banner falls from the sky, Like a muddle-headed crow on a dead tree perch, Kremlin revisionists back to capitalism fly, The equator's mighty bow can tigers shoot, Coconut grove daggers dare dragons to the kill, Both father and son are as mad as a cat, We can only stop the rot with revolutionary will.

In another development, Soviet bloc diplomats tonight walked out of a state banquet after Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien accused Moscow of organizing an invasion of Zaire by mercenaries.

At a banquet for Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah, Mr. Li said that the Kremlin had launched a new round of aggression on the African continent.

Soviet Ambassador Vasily Tolstikhin walked out of the Great Hall of the People, followed by diplomats from East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia and Cuba.

Turkish Cypriots Reject Proposal By Ethnic Greeks

VIENNA, April 6 (UPI).—Greek-Cypriot negotiators today presented proposals on the political future of Cyprus to a United Nations-sponsored peace conference. The plan was immediately rejected by Turkish-Cypriot representatives at the talks.

A Greek-Cypriot spokesman said the proposals called for a federal, bilingual, independent and nonaligned Cyprus. Responsibility for the island's foreign policy, defense and economy would be centrally controlled, he said.

He said the federal government should also be responsible for collecting taxes and should control the island's air and sea ports. The spokesman said there should be one army, a universally elected president and a government composed of ministers allocated proportionally in relation to the ethnic Greeks and Turks on Cyprus. Ethnic Greeks make up about 80 per cent of the island's population.

Control of education, police, culture and public works should be left to the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot regional authorities, the spokesman said.

"This is far from a federal system of government. It is a military state system. It is not acceptable," Turkish-Cypriot negotiator Umüt Suleiman Onan said.

Gromyko Due in India

NEW DELHI, April 6 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will pay an official visit to India April 25, the Samachar news agency reported today. No immediate confirmation was available from official sources.

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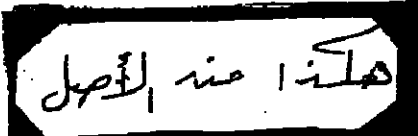
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Sen. Jackson Lauds Carter on Arms Policy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—Leading champion in Congress of hard bargaining with the Soviet Union, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., lauded President Carter's nuclear proposals yesterday, but urged the wisdom of publicly sharing Soviet leaders with proposals.

Washington Democrat said the nuclear arms limitation talks rejected by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow last week were "eminently sensible and reasonable." In many ways, Sen. Jackson indicated, paralleled his own recommendations to the President.

Jackson's remarks take on importance in view of the dispute, Washington over whether the United States miscalculated by presenting too hard a plan for Soviet consideration last week.



Sen. Henry Jackson

Modification of Carter's Policy

S. Officials Hint at Shift on Rights Link to Aid

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—A group of linking human rights to U.S. foreign aid policy, "negative" and "positive" and in cases counterproductive, State Department warned yesterday.

to aid or loan credits were, for the most part, forced on the Ford administration by a Democratic Congress in rebellion against the automatic and secretive foreign policy style of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

human rights linkage that may have been applauded by Democrats out of office is now regarded as excessively rigid by administration officials charged with managing foreign affairs.

broken off their military aid relationships with Washington rather than submit to human rights lectures from the Carter administration, told congressmen that "wholesale elimination or even substantial reduction of our security assistance programs in Latin America would be inadvisable." He called such an approach "abrupt."

official was Patricia DeLoe, State Department's spokeswoman on human rights humanitarian affairs. She said the subcommittee charged foreign aid legislation not to too much on aid cuts, public relations and other of the negative approaches "to assure awakened U.S. interest in rights as a main spring of policy."



United Press International

READY TO GO—Space Shuttle Orbiter crewmen demonstrate with scale model how Orbiter will be test flown off back of 747 jetliner this summer. From left: Joe Engle and Richard Truly (the backup crewmen), and prime crewmen C. Gordon Fullerton and Fred Haise Jr. The test is to take place at Edwards Air Force Base.

French Deputy Asks N.Y. March For Concorde

MOULINS, France, April 6 (UPI)—Gaullist deputy Hector Rolland published an open letter yesterday calling on French legislators to demonstrate on New York's Fifth Avenue in support of landing rights at Kennedy Airport for the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde.

"It is imperative that French deputies, all members of the various parties of the government coalition, go to the United States in the greatest possible number and demonstrate in New York in Concorde's favor by marching on Fifth Avenue," Mr. Rolland wrote.

Mr. Rolland, who is also mayor of Moulins, suggested chartering a plane to transport the politicians to New York and said that he has a U.S. friend who is willing to organize the demonstration. He did not name a date for the march.

Italian Leftists Claim Abduction Of Socialist's Son

NAPLES, April 6 (Reuters)—A self-styled member of an extreme leftist urban guerrilla group today claimed responsibility for kidnapping the son of a prominent Italian Socialist politician last night.

"We are the Armed Proletarian Nuclei," an anonymous woman caller told the Communist newspaper Paese Sera in Rome. "We have kidnapped Guido de Martino. We will be in touch again."

The Armed Proletarian Nuclei has staged sporadic urban guerrilla attacks, including the kidnapping of a judge and the attempted assassinations of a senior police officer and an oil executive in Rome.

The abduction of Mr. de Martino, 34, has alarmed Italy's political leaders, who said it seemed designed to heighten tension. His father, former Socialist leader Francesco de Martino, also suspected political motives. "I have no money. The most I could give the kidnappers would be my books," he said.

U.S. General Fears Unions Of Servicemen in 5 Years

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—The nation's armed services could be unionized "within five years" if "we keep going as we have been going," Gen. David Jones, Air Force chief of staff, has warned in an interview.

He said that the continual talk about changing everything from commissary privileges to retirement benefits has developed a deep sense of uncertainty in the military about the future.

"There is a feeling that no one is interested in looking after the troops," Gen. Jones said, in trying to identify the unprecedented appeal of unions to military men and women.

Not the Privates
Gen. Jones disputed the theory that the appeal of unions would evaporate if military leaders redressed grievances in the lower ranks. "It's not the privates and the basic airmen who are writing letters to the editor protesting perceived changes to their lives, it's the sergeants."

The Air Force general said that the perception among service people that the military is no longer capable of taking care of its own comes when career expectations were never higher. "There's been a change" from appealing to people to join the military to serve their country to portraying the service as a good place to work, Gen. Jones said.

The Air Force plans to back away from emphasizing occupational betterment in its future recruiting, Gen. Jones said, and place more stress on the "duty, honor, country" appeal of the military. The Air Force has been the most successful service

in terms of attracting volunteers since the draft ended in 1973. But he said that the key to undercutting the appeal of military unions is to assure service people that they are not about to lose everything.

What Might Happen
"The problems are not what has actually happened" to military people, he continued, but their "perceptions of what might happen. Every day in the trade journals they read that retirement is being studied; that medical care is being changed; that commissaries may be phased down. People are very uncertain."

Gen. Jones stressed that he is not against unions outside the military nor believes that military benefits are inviolate. Instead, he urged that changes in military benefits be postponed until after the blue ribbon commission President Carter has promised to appoint studies them.

What has happened up to now, Gen. Jones complained, "is that every bureaucrat has gotten his finger into the pie and there has been no cohesiveness" in reaching judgments on what military benefits should be. Although today "I feel the overwhelming majority" of service people would reject unionization, Gen. Jones said, the tide could change very fast.

"If we keep going as we have been going" and fail to clear up the uncertainty service men and women feel about their future, he said, unionization of the military "could happen within five years." Military unions, he added, "may well be inevitable."

U.K. Death Penalty

LONDON, April 6 (UPI)—Eighty-nine per cent of the British population would like to see the death penalty restored for terrorists who kill and 66 per cent favor it for all murderers, a BBC opinion poll showed.

Bradley Is Re-Elected in L.A.; White Takes Young's Seat

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Thomas Bradley, the first black mayor of Los Angeles, defeated 11 challengers to win re-election yesterday, and a white Atlanta city councilman captured the vacant congressional seat of Andrew Young, ambassador to the United Nations.

Atlanta City Council President Wyche Fowler Jr., who defeated former civil rights activist John Lewis, a black, for the 5th District seat, said he would be on an early plane to Washington "so I can be voting on the floor of Congress today."

In Madison, Wis., Mayor Paul Soglin, an anti-war radical of the 1960s, was re-elected by a 16,000-vote margin over a 25-year-old Republican challenger, St. Louis voters gave Democratic state Sen. James Conway a 65-per-cent landslide in that city's mayoral election.

Seattle attorney Marvin Durning, a Democrat, and Republican state Sen. John Cunningham won their parties' nominations for the May 17 election to fill Washington's 7th congressional district seat, vacated by Transportation Secretary Brock Adams.

Issue Ignored
Mayor Bradley, 69, whose father was a sharecropper, said Los Angeles has ignored the race issue that, he said, was raised by his chief opponent, state Sen. Alan Robbins. Mr. Robbins emphasized his opposition to forced busing for school integration.

Mayor Bradley said he doubted that "anybody ever again will be

able to turn to the issue of race in a campaign here."

Mayor Bradley won far more than the 50 per cent of the vote needed to avoid a runoff. With 41.2 per cent of the vote counted, Mayor Bradley had 53.9 per cent and Sen. Robbins, 27.8 per cent.

Both candidates said they opposed forced busing. But Mr. Robbins said he would take the issue to court, while Mayor Bradley said he would obey court orders on busing.

Atlanta area blacks had campaigned hard for Mr. Lewis in the 5th District. Mr. Young had been

the first black elected to Congress from the Deep South since Reconstruction and had won a third term last November with 67 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Fowler, 36, overcame an early tally of inner city votes. With all ballots counted, he had 53,023, or 62 per cent, to 32,452 votes or 37.9 per cent for Mr. Lewis, 37. Mr. Fowler ran unsuccessfully against Mr. Young in 1972.

In Madison, it was the third victorious mayoral race for Mr. Soglin, 31, a former "hippie" alderman. He was supported by many

businessmen who conceded he had become more pragmatic than in the days when he helped lead anti-war rallies on the University of Wisconsin campus.

Alderman Anthony Amato had 25,800 votes to Mr. Soglin's 41,700. In St. Louis, Mr. Conway, 44, beat back challenges from Republican James Stemmer and the write-in campaign of a fellow Democrat, U.S. Rep. William Clay, to become mayor.

Mr. Conway served in the state House of Representatives from 1966 to 1973 and has been in the state Senate since 1974.



Mirror, mirror on the wall, am I really the only genuine Russian vodka of them all?

Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

Reform Powers Signed by Carter

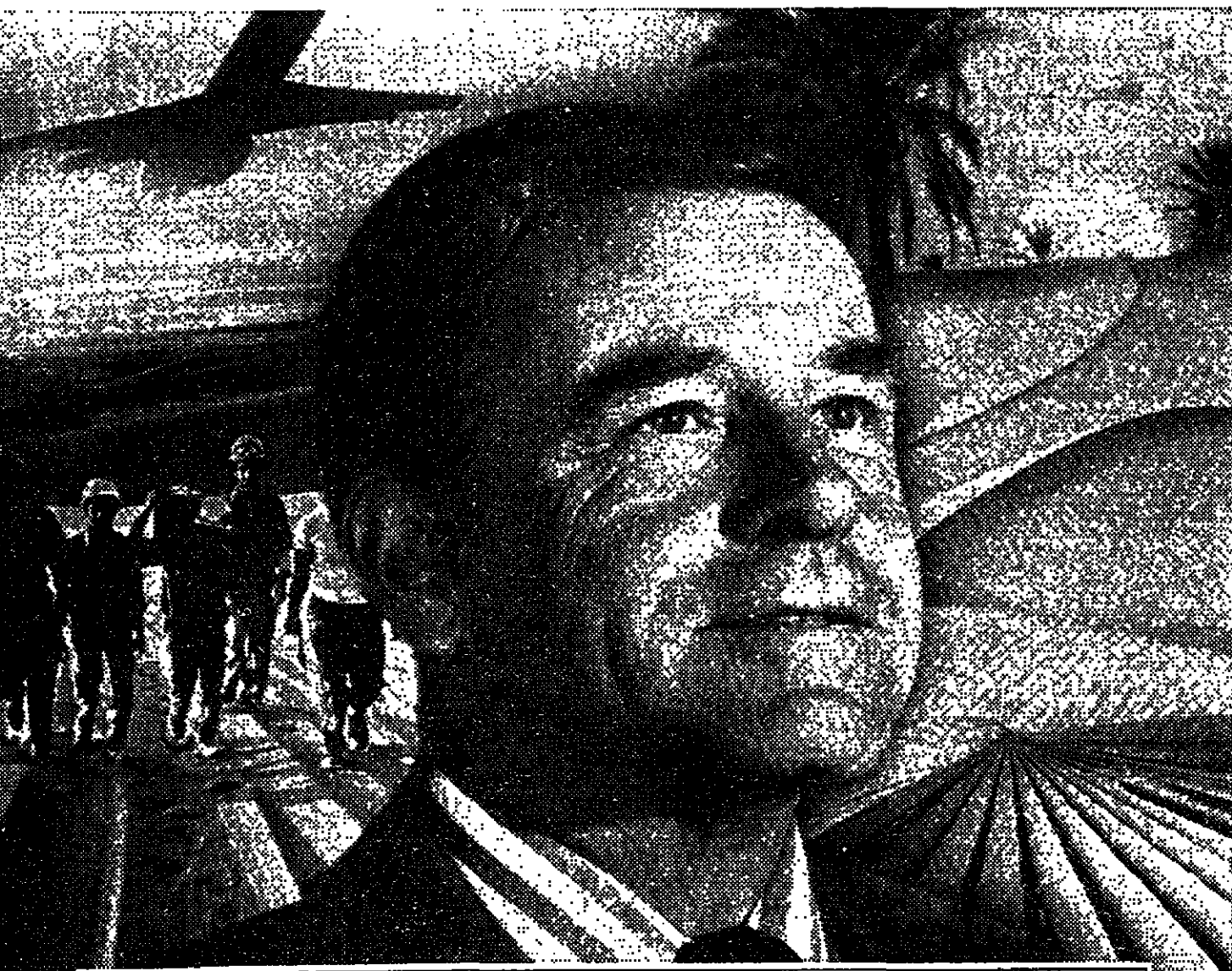
WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—President Carter signed legislation today giving him broad powers to reorganize the federal bureaucracy and, in his words, "make government more responsive, efficient and open."

In a statement prepared for the occasion, Mr. Carter declared that "my administration is determined to reorganize and streamline the executive branch of our government"—one of the main pledges of his 1976 drive for the White House.

In essence, the legislation permits Mr. Carter to send Congress reorganization proposals that will take effect automatically in 60 days unless rejected by either the Senate or the House.

Checked Career

TOULOUSE, April 6 (AP)—Police arrested Michel Frederico, 22, today on charges of passing 37,000 francs (\$7,400) in bad checks, including one to a prostitute who turned him in.



A NEW NEW WORLD.

Air France's Middle East network. It facilitates communication with an increasingly important part of the world, the oil producing nations in the Middle East, and it reflects the image of the world Air France is building: a new new world.

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EGNATIA-APPIDIA-POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA

Guernica

As the Basque city of Guernica prepares for the 40th anniversary of its great tragedy, its inhabitants may well be preoccupied by such matters as whether it was in fact murdered by German planes or whether, as the late Francisco Franco persisted in declaring, had committed suicide: whether the painting of Picasso, which immortalized the grim event, would be given to Guernica instead of being displayed in New York.

But the importance of April 26, 1937, goes beyond these issues—few could dispute, for example, that Guernica was indeed bombed and not burned by its defenders. What the destruction of Guernica did was to confirm the fears of most that another war would strike blindly from the sky—that it would be marked, in fact, by a Rotterdam and a Coventry, a Dresden and a Hiroshima. And while the technology has moved beyond the worst of what the Trenchards, the Douhet, the Mitchells of the 1920s predicted, Guernica in its fashion was the prelude to solemn discussions in the Kremlin over the relative impact of multiple warheads and Cruise missiles. And it was, for those who could see, a symptom of the ultimate futility of a war which left nothing of what man had built, nothing of man himself.

When World War I ended, to be sure, the extent and degree of stupid destruction which it left behind should have carried the same conviction. It was impossible to

find in history anything remotely resembling the brave folly of a Verdun or a Somme, of swaths of destruction that made Sherman's march to the sea or the burning of the Palatinate seem minor episodes. True, the Hundred Years War, and the Thirty Years War reduced civilized countries to wilderness—but it took a century, or a third of a century, to kill as many as the Germans, English and French could kill in weeks on the Western Front.

But the brutal concept of strategic bombing was also born in World War I, and its prophets preached what Guernica was to carry to unbearable extremes. A pre-World War II play hinted at this—appropriately called "Idiot's Delight"—and it was not pure coincidence that when the Nazis crossed the Polish frontier in 1939, the British were practicing the evacuation of children from London. And so World War II proved what World War I had more than hinted—that man's inhumanity to man can waste his world.

So whether Picasso's "Guernica" remains in the New York Museum of Modern Art or is moved to the Casa de Juntas in Guernica, its message will remain the same. It is a message that man has long ignored—but one which he cannot afford to overlook much longer. To decide arguments by mutual destruction is to give reason, bound, into the hands of sheer insanity.

Communist Safari

Are the Russians and Cubans coming, or coming harder, in Africa? That much is suggested by the parallel African safaris of Soviet President Podgorny, on his country's first high-level diplomatic penetration of southern Africa, and Cuban President Castro. Certainly South Africa and Rhodesia would like these trips to stir the West's alarm. Their appeal for American support rests on the claim that they are bulwarks against Communist expansion. Many black Africans, and many Americans, also "welcome" trips like Mr. Podgorny's and Mr. Castro's—to spur Washington to try to preempt the Communists by pushing harder itself for black-majority rule.

The American disposition to seek negotiated and bilateral solutions in southern Africa unquestionably leaves some part of the field open to countries that are prepared to back military solutions. But that is only one more reason for the United States to look harder for the peaceable way. Perhaps at this point there isn't one. That may mean that on the East-West seesaw the East may go temporarily up in its standing in some African countries. We don't feel, nonetheless, that Africa offers the Kremlin such large or permanent strategic advantages that Washington should try to counter the Kremlin, regardless of racial considerations: No more Angolas, if you will. We would hope, too, that Africans would, in time, appreciate the economic and political advantages of ties with the West. Meanwhile, they should press the Russians harder for development aid—Moscow has been stingy beyond belief.

Mr. Podgorny and Mr. Castro visited the horn as well as southern Africa. There the situation is very different. In the horn,

there is no consuming element of racial struggle. There is simply a tangle of backward societies in 20th-century transition. Ethiopia seems to be slipping away from its traditional patron, the United States, and looking to Moscow. Its chief external rival, Somalia, is the object of a political tug of war between its longtime patron, the Soviet Union, and a more Western-oriented grouping headed by Saudi Arabia. The horn is not so much a region where Washington should seek strategic advantage as one where it should do what it can, which may not be enough, to keep the temperature down. Mr. Carter's interest in reducing Soviet-American naval competition in and around the Indian Ocean is of a piece with this interest.

One can wish the Russians were not mucking about in Africa, promoting violence where political avenues have yet to be exhausted. But much—though far from all—of the continent is vulnerable to certain kinds of Communist intervention. And the Russians, frustrated in the Middle East, seek a stage on which to flex their growing power. There remain at least two sets of restraints. First, the spectacle of Communist adventurism in Africa quite properly feeds into the American perception of Moscow and damages the hopes the Russians may have for better relations. Secondly, in the past, African nationalism has worked to expel foreign presences, including the Soviet presence, and it can reasonably be expected to do so again. In short, if the United States pays firm attention to Africa's legitimate racial and economic grievances, then there is no reason to panic at a Communist safari, even a double one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chewing Over Moscow

They bit off too much. They prepared too little. They talked prematurely. They agonized unnecessarily. They were naïve. They were devoted. There seems no end to the hand-wringing and second-guessing over President Carter's first mission to Moscow and its public rebuff there after three days of discussion of future arms-control agreements. The American carping seems destined to cause more damage than the Soviet crabbiness.

Assume for a moment that all the critics are right. What their charges add up to is the sin of amateurism. A new President tried something new in a new way and he not only failed for the time being, but succeeded in provoking his Soviet negotiating partners into complaining against both the substance and style of his proposals. So what? Did these alleged amateurs offer to give away American treasure and security? Did they withhold their purposes and tactics from the Congress and public to whom they stand accountable? What good are a new President and new secretary of state if they cannot look at intractable problems in a new way?

Are intelligence and diplomatic skill to be forever measured in our politics by the speed with which papers are signed or the volume of vodka consumed? And, by contrast, are we to admire the alleged professionalism of the Soviet team that, finding an American proposal to be one-sided, had no other-sided proposal of its own?

Diplomacy is a means to security, not the measure of it. Bargaining failures are no disgrace in the search of agreement. It may well be that the Carter proposals to restrain the arms race with acts of real sacrifice, for a change, offered the Russians too few incentives, or were presented in an unconvincing manner. The alternative is to bargain about yet another document to continue the race at present level of exertion. There will be time enough to do so little. Meanwhile, let the men in Moscow worry, too, about how to promote their interest in arms control with these Washington novices. If their interest does not extend to a thoughtful counterproposal, there will be ample time for genuine regret and anxiety.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 7, 1902
NEW YORK—The New York Tribune says that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's interests, through E.R. Morse, have secured the American patent rights of the Marconi Company. The new company will be styled the Wireless Telegraph Company of America. Its first work will be to establish wireless connection between Key West and Havana. If this proves successful, the system will be installed in the Philippines.

Fifty Years Ago

April 7, 1927
PARIS—One of France's outstanding authors, Maurice Dekobra, whose books, "Mon Coeur au Balcon," "La Madone des Sleepings," "La Gondole aux Chimeres," have gone around the world, has temporarily turned to the movies. He has agreed to write a scenario designed to introduce Josephine Baker as a film star for a European producer. Miss Baker's role will be that of a daughter of a Mexican and Spanish family.



Open-Mouth Diplomacy in Moscow

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—If there was a miscalculation in the "game plan" which the Vance mission took to Moscow, what was it? Secretary of State Cyrus Vance says that "no one can say that one never makes any miscalculations." Some of his underlings have promptly translated that as a hint that the fault lies with the White House. The State Department, they say, merely followed the "game plan" worked out by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. If there was a miscalculation, they argue, it was his.

The greatest danger to the Brzezinski-Vance relationship, and perhaps to the foreign policy of the United States, lies in the whispered campaign which has been evident in Washington for some time and which may now gather momentum as a result of what happened in Moscow. The bureaucracy resents presidential activism in foreign policy of the kind displayed by Carter. After Kissinger, the bureaucracy was hoping to regain a considerable portion of the policy-making power he had taken away from it. But it now fears that its expectations may not be fulfilled, and is trying to do something about it.

Complaints

For some time now the bureaucracy has been complaining about Carter's "open mouth" policy of mentioning major new initiatives and policy departures in seemingly off-the-cuff remarks, on such subjects as the Middle East and the Soviet Union. They believe that Carter's tactics pose a threat to the orderly conduct of policy—and also to their own power. Once Carter has taken a public stand on an issue, it is more difficult for them to change the policy by internal maneuvering. The bureaucracy prefers to work in the dark, out of the public eye.

The complaint that Carter "shoots off his mouth" without adequate preparation, that what he says comes as a surprise to some of the highest State Department officials, is really a complaint against Brzezinski. None of Carter's innovations in foreign policy have been undertaken without the most thorough discussion with his national security adviser. The bureaucrats have been waiting for a mistake which would persuade the President that this is not the right way to do things. The Vance mission to Moscow has provided them with the first opportunity to argue that a major Brzezinski undertaking has proved a failure, and that the "miscalculation" of which Vance spoke was Brzezinski's.

In a recent conversation, Brzezinski showed himself to be fully aware of the danger of bureaucratic infighting in Washington, but he also insisted that his personal relationship with Vance provided a barrier to any attempts by disgruntled officials to cause trouble between them. The attempt to reduce policy problems to personality conflicts is one of the less attractive pastimes in a city where so many personalities are involved in the making of policy—minute as that involvement often is.

Reasonable?

The policy questions to be raised about the Moscow mission, as distinct from personality issues, are these. Were the proposals reasonable, and were they presented in a reasonable way? The answer to both questions is that they were not least not from Moscow's point of view. There was no possible chance that they would be accepted on the spot, and the policy-makers in Washington knew this.

But they were hoping to begin a process of negotiation with the Kremlin in the course of which the Soviet leaders might be educated about the new elements which now have to be brought into SALT. This was hoped in Washington would ultimately lead them to understand the benefits which both the Soviet Union and

the United States might derive from the new approach toward "deep cuts" proposed by Carter.

Reasonable as the proposals might be for the long term, the nature of the decision-making process in Moscow was bound to lead to their rejection at this stage. In order to make this rejection as mild as possible, Brzezinski conceived a strategy designed to separate the Moscow hawks from the early stages of the decision-making process, or at least to reduce their role in it. Washington did not let Moscow have the SALT proposals in advance, as it might have done in Kissinger's days. Brzezinski was trying to make it more difficult for the hawks in the Soviet military bureaucracy to influence the Politburo. He was hoping to cut certain parts of the Moscow bureaucracy out of the policy process, much as certain parts of the Washington bureaucracy feel he is trying to cut them out of the process.

Focus on Issue

Brzezinski believes U.S. arms proposals do not get fair consideration in Moscow because the Soviet Union does not have an arms control agency committed to the SALT process as the United States has. There are no influential groups in the Soviet Union, he says, which are concerned with arms control. The U.S. proposals are assessed in the Soviet Defense Ministry. "We felt," he says, "that it would not be particularly constructive to send in a detailed proposal which is being studied in the Soviet Defense Ministry, and goes up to the Politburo with a categorical critique." Perhaps he hoped that the doves in the Politburo might have been able to react more favorably if left to themselves.

WASHINGTON—You can almost put it down as a general rule in this town that every big policy mistake since the last World War has been made much worse by trying to prove that it was no mistake at all. We always seem to be confusing blood and ink.

Roosevelt misjudged the Soviets at Yalta and spent the last few remaining months of his life justifying and countering his blunders. Truman concluded after the outbreak of the Korean War that Moscow and Peking were embarked on a combined and calculated strategy to dominate the world by force, and even after they split up it took a generation to adjust U.S. policy to the reality.

Vietnam started as a crusade and ended as a tragedy because every step deeper into the Asian jungle was presented to the American people as an act of peace and withdrawal. And, of course, the thing that destroyed Nixon was not the original burglary but the Watergate, but the cover-up.

These historic events are not really relevant to the latest controversy between Washington and Moscow over military arms control and human rights, but we have seen in these last few years the tendency for propaganda to take over from policy, and make things seem worse than they really are.

The disagreement over human rights and disarmament during the Vance mission to Moscow recently may have been avoidable but it was no surprise. The Soviet ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, was informed long before Vance went to Moscow what President Carter had in mind. The President, rightly or wrongly, had tipped his mitt and defined his approach to the problems in advance.

If there was a failure here, it was not in policy but in propaganda and manners. Ever since the days of Maxim Litvinov in the 30s, Moscow has been suggesting the abolition of all mili-

"We wanted the top Soviet leaders to focus on this issue," he explains.

In the event, the proposals Vance put on the table in Moscow were immediately passed on to the Soviet military for their reaction, which was quite as negative as Brzezinski had expected it to be. He had miscalculated the ability of the doves in the Politburo, and of Brzezinski personally, even to listen to the Vance proposals without "help" from the military.

A Good Start

But Brzezinski's basic analysis of the situation is correct. So long as the assessment of U.S. SALT proposals is left to a small group of professionally committed military hawks in the Soviet Defense Ministry, any major arms reductions are as unlikely as they would be if the U.S. decisions on this were left entirely to the Pentagon.

A way must be found to educate not only the Soviet leaders but also the Soviet public about these issues, and a good start has already been made. Gromyko has been compelled, in response to Carter's "open mouth" diplomacy, to defend and explain the Soviet stand to the Soviet public. His unprecedented press conference gave more information to the Soviet people about arms control issues in 80 minutes than they have been given in eight years.

We may indeed be entering a new era of "open mouth" diplomacy, on both sides, and much as the bureaucrats on both sides may dislike it, it could lead to real progress in international relations—accompanied, no doubt, by temporary setbacks of the kind encountered in Moscow. But that is a price that has to be paid.

Better to Shed Ink Than Blood

By James Reston

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If there was a failure here, it was not in policy but in propaganda and manners. Ever since the days of Maxim Litvinov in the 30s, Moscow has been suggesting the abolition of all mili-

tary weapons that could threaten the peace of the world, but now they complain that they were surprised because Carter and Vance suggested cutting both sides back to 1,600 nuclear missiles, which, if used, would be enough to wipe out most of the human race.

What is oddly disturbing about this is not that Carter proposed it, or that Brzezinski opposed it, but that they are now drifting into a silly propaganda war about it. The reaction of officials in Moscow and Washington since the disagreement about Vance's proposals is really much worse than the disagreement itself.

First, the Soviets put Foreign Minister Gromyko before the press and television to denounce the United States. Then the White House unleashed Zbigniew Brzezinski from his silent corner of the White House to answer Gromyko.

After that we had a rather

Can the British Army Withdraw From Ulster

By Jonathan Power

BELFAST—Can the British Army come out of Ulster? That is the most provocative question in Irish politics, but in the end it is a question that no one can avoid. Seven years of military occupation is long by any standards. Is another seven years unavoidable?

At its most palatable the "army out" viewpoint tends to blur with the call for an "independent Ulster."

The call for Ulster's independence has been floated before, not least in the destructive garb of a Protestant unilateral Declaration of Independence, and is now attracting a wide measure of support. It first publicly surfaced in early November, 1976, when nine of Northern Ireland's Protestant paramilitary groups announced at a press conference that they wanted an independent Northern Ireland with a parliament of 100 members. British withdrawal would, they said, take place over the next 10 years. They suggested that an independent Ulster would be governed with Catholic participation in the cabinet, i.e. a kind of power-sharing. The debate broadened when the Catholic Social Democrats (the SDLP) at their annual conference in early December passed a resolution to study the question.

What are its virtues? It puts the Protestants in charge but denies them a British Army to lean on. It assumes that, once the possibility of reunification with Ireland is one further step removed, Catholics will give up hankering for an "Irish dimension" and will throw in their lot with the attempt to make their own part of the country work. And it assumes that without the prop of British or Irish involvement the rival Ulster communities will quickly realize that they have to live with each other and that no one is going to rescue them from their own mistakes. Some go further and say that after eight years of upheaval the Northern Irish people have developed a separate identity and that this can be reinterpreted as something of a virtue, rather than decreed as a curse: "We have all suffered together," etc. The argument gains and supports one of the assumptions (A) that an independent Ulster would "enter Europe" and be subject to the EEC rules on democracy and human rights, and (B) that any tendency to backslide could be countered as it successfully was in post-revolutionary Portugal, by the bait of foreign aid (i.e. West German money). It fact, since the process of moving towards independence would be a step-by-step one, it could be slowed down or speeded up depending on the degree to which the rule of law prevailed.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, takes issue with me on these ideas. O'Brien, who is considered by many to be the most thoughtful observer of the Irish scene, wrote to me saying: "I am afraid you have not adequately explored the consequences of Protestant power in an independent Northern Ireland. For one thing Protestant power means Protestant security forces. In substance the B-Specials again but this time without the restraint of British overriding authority in the background. You say that this idea assumes that, once the

possibility of reunification Ireland is one more step in Catholicism will give up its for an Irish dimension? This assumption among a tues of the idea. But this is a can be shown to be dubious. There are not Northern Catholics who regard a Northern Ireland as one removed from reunification. More important it is the fact that few Catholics regard an independent Northern Ireland as one removed from reunification. More important it is the fact that few Catholics regard an independent Northern Ireland as one removed from reunification. More important it is the fact that few Catholics regard an independent Northern Ireland as one removed from reunification.

And he goes on to argue the inevitable result of the union of Protestant police in the Catholic neighborhood would be "panic among Catholics, resistance by it and unbridled use of the Protestant security force against IRA gunmen sheltered them." Dr. O'Brien raises the specter of civil points to the example of Le

A Parallel?

But is this right? Let us not really an exact parallel independent Ulster would result in three ways. If it established in an atmosphere goodwill on both sides, partly by the Peace People took cause and also made it the it would be coming after years of violence which is the vast majority of people of it. There is not the weaponry in Ulster that the war had produced in the past. And, finally, the British and governments could make a that there would not be forces supplying and back conflicting sides as there w the Lebanon. To date no effort has been made to sea and land borders of I An EEC force on the Irish the border could stop the P link with their friends and pliers of arms through the

But more than this I feel Dr. O'Brien's analysis ignores chemistry of the changes in gesting. Once a certain turn is under way towards a tlement that offers to re peace to the streets and intru an element of justice, will e the Protestant or Catholic o continue to tolerate ongoing sterism and violence? And out that toleration what? Merely a hundred or so on either side.

Even in Conor Cruise O'Brien's long-term scenario (B Army occupation), the gunn some point have to disav are they going to be broke military might? No, we know Are they going to be ar tried and jailed? An incre mular, yes. But most? I doubt if there is the poper against them. O'Brien is left with the option of a politic mula which works to isolate appeal. The call for an inde Ulster bears another I

odd Monday morning story by an Associated Press reporter, suggesting vaguely that maybe Vance declined to "rule out U.S. miscalculations as a reason for the Soviet rejection of American strategic arms limitation proposals."

This was one of the silliest Monday morning stories Washington has seen in years, but since The Washington Post had the bad judgment to lead the paper with it, the White House and the State Department felt that they had to rush to the defense of Carter and Vance.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, who doesn't answer legitimate phone calls, called up the AP to denounce its reporter and proclaim that "we flatly deny any implication that the administration, including the secretary of state, made significant miscalculations that played any role in the initial Soviet rejection of the American proposals."

The State Department chimed in with the same theme, keeping alive a controversy that needs a little judicious leaving alone. So again we have another controversy going on between Washington and Moscow in which the

"spokesmen" are rushing to defense of the policy-maker making more big headlines common sense.

Both sides are beginning to concentrate on the pillow things that divide them rather than the practical problem peace that unite them.

"There have been passed from generation to genera Walter Lippmann wrote years ago about a similar jam, "a collection of cor which are so hallowed at dense that their only use excite emotions and to ot insight."

"How many of us really what we are talking about we use words like the state erignty, independence, d racy, representative governa national honor, liberty and ty?"

"Very few of us, I think, define any of these terms cross examination, though w prepared to shed blood, or at ink, in their behalf."

"A lot of ink is being around here these days, whi better than blood, but mo it in the last few days d make much sense.

News Analysis

Japanese Are Apprehensive in U.S. Call for World Role

By Sam Jameson

WASH., April 6.—President Carter's appeal to Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for Japan to play a larger political role in the world, and particularly in the Pacific, has sparked much apprehension in Japan. In a diplomatic and political move, the president has been dithering since the end of World War II.

Elements made by the 73-year-old Premier on his six-day visit to the United States, questioned by newsmen traveling with him, and criticism by Japanese in Tokyo, illuminated reasons why a nation with a national product approaching \$300 billion a year still remains a silent observer in international politics.

Pointed to four factors that militate against a role for Japan:

A fixed concept that military strength, which Japan has proudly shunned to avoid rearing World War II fears, is its Asian neighbors, is a carry-over of political distrust.

An ingrained reluctance to internationalize responsibility of an individual nation.

Political opposition and a media hostile to the idea of Japan's assuming any role that is viewed as burden-sharing with the United States.

A failure of the United States to step back and make room for Japan to play a political role.

Role Is Restricted

Fukuda reacted to Mr. Carter's statement by saying that Japan could play a bigger role, but he restricted that to economic affairs and to the concept of international politics intertwined with power.

That economic issues are a relatively greater concern in world affairs than military considerations, the time has come for Japan to play a role, Mr. Carter declared, cited economic aid as an example in which Japan could do so.

Fukuda admitted that Japan has been reluctant to speak because "although it is true Japan has become a great economic power, it does not possess the military might that normally accompanies such economic power."

It is such thinking that has restricted the role of Japan in the world, Mr. Fukuda said, who questioned Mr. Carter's statement that a political role for Japan was necessary.

Carter Praises Role

Carter, however, made it clear that he did not subscribe to such logic. The President said that he sought no over-military role for Japan, but during Mr. Fukuda's visit he praised Japan's ability to draw a sharp distinction between economic influence and military power.

A Said to End Secret Funding English Books

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI).—Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., Monday said that the CIA had ended its long-standing policy of secretly underwriting the publication of English-language books in the clandestine provision of a report.

Edwards, chairman of a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, said that he learned from the CIA's own records that the agency had been publishing books in English and many other languages since World War II.

He said the CIA's decision to stop covert operations is a welcome one, he said, adding that the published in English and other languages of their own choice into the United States and other countries.

Before 1967 the agency had actively encouraged or underwritten the publication of more than 1,000 books, about 250 of which were in English and many of which were published in the United States in that year, he said.

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Forged-Dollar Ring Crushed in Britain

LONDON, April 6 (UPI).—Police seized \$10 million of forged dollars in a raid on a seaside house and smashed what is believed to be the biggest forging operation in Britain, a police spokesman said today.

Scotland Yard detectives, accompanied by a U.S. secret agent, yesterday raided a house at Chatham, 70 miles southwest of London, and found forging materials and fake dollars in the adjoining garage. Police are questioning the owner of the cottage, a number of other persons in London.

power on one hand, and non-belligerence, peace and the renunciation of nuclear weapons capability on the other.

Mr. Carter linked that praise with a declaration of support for Japan's becoming a permanent member with veto power of the UN Security Council.

Japan's own social fiber also militates against political initiatives. Virtually every institution in Japan, including government and business, is structured so as to place the burden of responsibility upon the group, not the individual.

The psychological effects of that social structure have made themselves felt when Japan faces an international decision. Although assuming international responsibility in such economic fields as trade negotiations, monetary reform and foreign aid, it has moved only with the group.

On the eve of important votes in the UN, it has resorted to dispatching special envoys on global "vote-counting" tours to make sure that Japan would be in the flow of international opinion—created by others—and vote with the majority.

On economic disputes, which have often pitted the United States against Japan, Japan has consistently avoided taking sides. Mr. Fukuda, in Washington, did the same with regard to the U.S.-West German disagreement over how much should be done to spur domestic economies to promote world economic recovery.

A communiqué issued after the talks gave Japan plenty of room for maneuvering on both sides of the question when leaders of the advanced industrial nations gathered for an economic summit in London next month. Mr. Fukuda backed Mr. Carter's call for expansionary measures, but also supported West Germany's caution against rekindling inflation and a statement that all nations should act "in a manner commensurate with their respective situations."

The overwhelming influence the United States has exerted upon Japan since the U.S. occupation and the once seemingly insurmountable gap in strength between the two countries have contributed to a widespread assumption in Japan that Tokyo must ultimately go along with whatever request is made of it by the United States.

The fact that Japan, in the past, has followed such a course helps keep alive this outdated assumption, which is particularly strong among opposition parties and the mass media.

Even before leaving for Washington, Mr. Fukuda was forced to promise an opposition party that he would assume no "burdens" while in the United States. The first question asked of him in the Diet upon his return was whether he had managed to avoid shouldering any new "burdens." Mr. Fukuda replied, happily, that he had avoided any new commitments.

Mr. Fukuda was called upon to assure them that withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea would not force Japan to assume any new burdens.

In Washington, Mr. Fukuda did give one sign that Japan is capable of political diplomacy when no leadership comes from the United States or elsewhere.

In an action unprecedented for postwar Japan, the Premier spoke out on behalf of the leaders of the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand—the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—in voicing what he called their fears, and his, that the United States might turn its back on Asia. Mr. Fukuda also extracted a pledge from Mr. Carter to join Japan in singling out ASEAN nations as prime recipients of economic aid.

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Uganda to Shoot Coffee Smugglers

NAIROBI, April 6 (AP).—Twenty-four Ugandans arrested last week for trying to smuggle coffee to neighboring Kenya face a firing squad, the Uganda radio reported yesterday.

The radio, monitored here in the Kenyan capital, said that Uganda's Vice-President, Gen. Mustafa Adrisi, told the detainees of the death penalty when he spoke to them in a Kampala prison. The broadcast quoted Gen. Adrisi as saying that coffee smugglers were doing more harm to Uganda, a major exporter of coffee, than the British Asians who left the country.

President Idi Amin expelled all "Asians," mostly Indians, from Uganda in 1972. The radio said the 24 detainees were arrested by military units and were found with 500 bags of coffee. Kenyan newspapers said several smugglers caught last week were burned alive by soldiers on an island in Lake Victoria.

Eritreans Reportedly Take Ethiopian Towns

KHARTOUM, Sudan, April 6 (UPI).—Eritrean rebel troops captured two Ethiopian towns in heavy fighting near the Sudanese border, earlier this week, Sudanese newspapers reported today.

The latest flare-up in the Eritreans' 17-year fight against the Addis Ababa government left 7 rebel towns dead and 300 Ethiopians captured, according to the Sudanese press reports.



HEADS DOWN—This is a courage test for Swiss soldiers. Tank approaches men who are allowed to duck into the safety holes only at the very last moment.

Confidential Papers Released

FBI Plotted Against Catholic U. War Foes

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI).—The FBI secretly tried to provoke dissension within the Catholic Church in an effort to force cancellation of a 1971 anti-Vietnam war conference at Washington's Catholic University, according to confidential FBI documents made public yesterday.

In addition, the documents disclose the FBI instigated a raid in February, 1972, by Texas police and Alcohol Beverage Control agents on a private party being held by Houston members of the Socialist Workers' party.

The Houston raid, which was intended to disrupt Socialist Workers' party activities, took place almost a year after April 22, 1971—the date on which the FBI says it halted its covert counterintelligence program of harassing dissident domestic political groups.

This information is contained in documents obtained by the Socialist Workers under a U.S. federal court order and released to the press. The party is suing the FBI and other U.S. law enforcement agencies for \$40 million, charging them with illegal harassment and intimidation.

33-Year Probe

The FBI had investigated the Socialist Workers, a small Trotskyite group, for 33 years without producing any evidence of wrongdoing by the party or its members.

Last September, Edward Levi, former U.S. attorney general, ordered the FBI to halt the probe of the party.

The documents also disclosed that in 1971 FBI headquarters enlisted several field offices in planning ways to stop the Student Mobilization Committee against the war from holding a conference at Catholic University in Washington. In the documents, the committee is described as being dominated by the Socialist Workers' party.

Trudeau Assails Quebec Party on Language Issue

OTTAWA, April 6 (UPI).—The unilingual French policies of Quebec's secessionist government are a step back to the dark ages and should cause even separatists to "recoil in horror," Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday.

Mr. Trudeau promised to fight any attempt by René Lévesque's Parti Québécois to strip the province's English-speaking minority of language rights held for the last two centuries. He declined to say how he would react to what he called the PQ's linguistic "guerrilla warfare."

"Why should I tell them through you what I will do? Let them live in fear and trembling of my power," a smiling Mr. Trudeau said at his weekly news conference.

By-Elections Set

OTTAWA, April 6 (Reuters).—Mr. Trudeau yesterday called six by-elections for May 24, which he sees as a test of public opinion over the question of autonomy for Quebec.

Five of the by-elections take place in the province itself. Earlier this year, Mr. Trudeau said he regarded the by-elections as a test of public support for his ruling Liberal party, which wants to keep Quebec as part of the Canadian federation of 10 provinces.

Legionnaires' Disease Is Found in Michigan

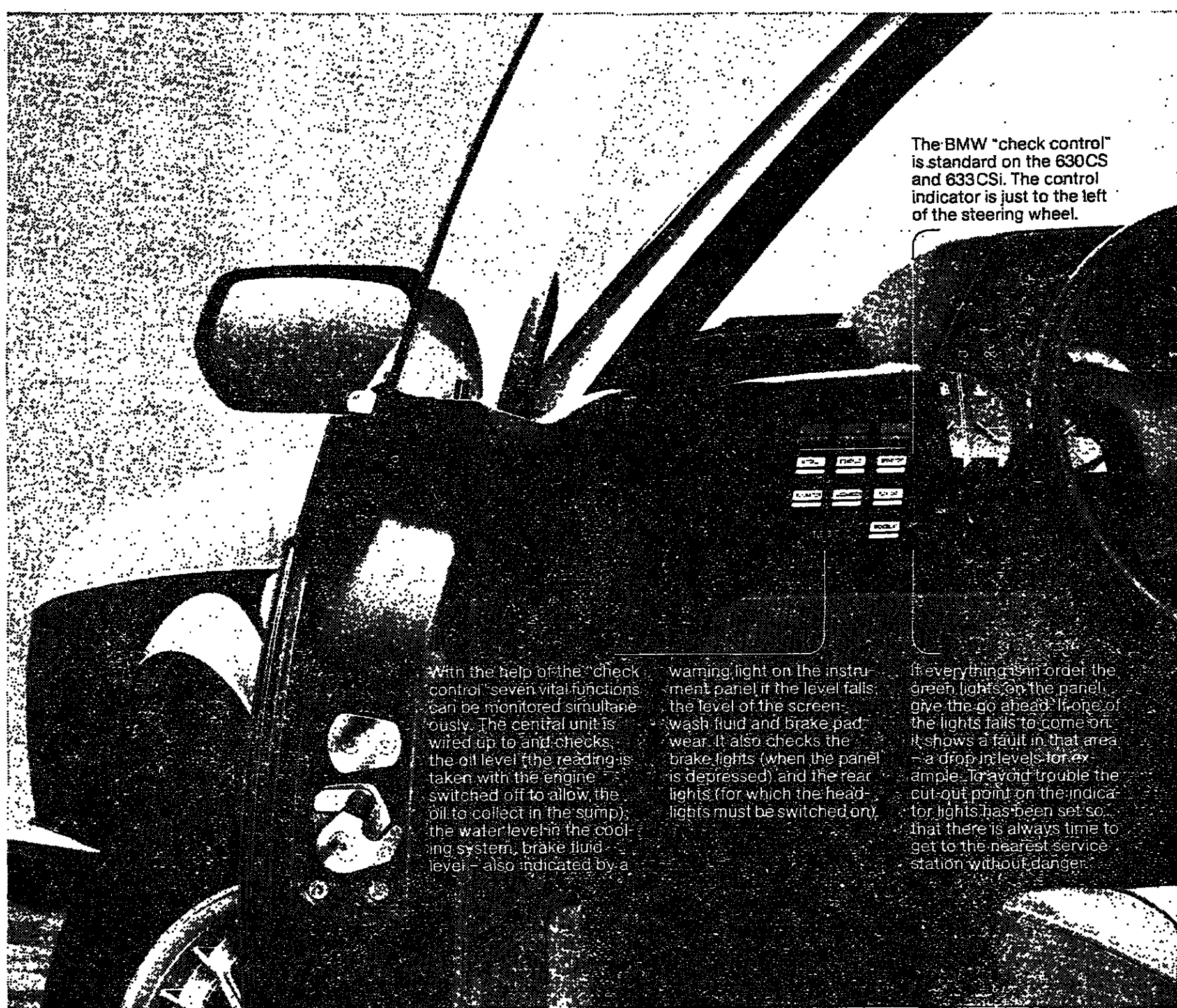
LANSING, Mich., April 6 (AP).—An apparent case of Legionnaires' disease was identified yesterday in Flint. It is the second Michigan case and the fifth in the nation discovered since the unexplained illness was noted in January, a federal scientist said yesterday.

All were isolated victims who had no connection with the outbreak of the disease in Philadelphia last July, said Dr. Ted Tsai, an epidemiologist of the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, who worked on the Philadelphia case. The patient in the Flint case died Dec. 31.

The conference did take place as scheduled. But Socialist Workers' officials said that Catholic University officials first tried to pressure the conference organizers to move the meeting elsewhere and, when that failed, insisted that they buy a \$1 million insurance policy against damage.

The documents do not say whether the FBI actually implemented any of these tactics, and an FBI spokesman said he didn't know the answer. Clarence Walton, president of Catholic University, said last night through a spokesman that there was no interference in the matter from the church hierarchy and that he could recall no outside pressures to cancel the conference.

However, the documents note that Patrick O'Boyle, then archbishop of the Washington Diocese, and Mr. Walton were reportedly "disturbed" by the renting of university facilities to the conference.



The BMW "check control" is standard on the 630CS and 633CSi. The control indicator is just to the left of the steering wheel.

With the help of the "check control" seven vital functions can be monitored simultaneously. The central unit is wired up to and checks: the oil level (the reading is taken with the engine switched off to allow the oil to collect in the sump); the water level in the cooling system; brake fluid level—also indicated by a

warning light on the instrument panel if the level falls; the level of the screen wash fluid and brake pad wear. It also checks the brake lights (when the panel is depressed) and the rear lights (for which the headlights must be switched on).

If everything is in order, the green light on the panel gives the go-ahead. If one of the lights fails to come on, it shows a fault in that area—a drop in level for example. To avoid trouble the cut-out point on the indicator lights has been set so that there is always time to get to the nearest service station without danger.

Question and answer.

BMW Check Control: The answer is safety. The safety research carried out at BMW isn't just aimed at reducing the effects of unavoidable accidents. What we are aiming for ultimately is to make all accidents avoidable.

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That way a driver can concentrate all his attention on the road, safe in the knowledge that his car is in perfect working order.

It's nice to have trust—it's better to

have proof. An example of BMW's far-sightedness in this area is the "check control"—a system for monitoring seven vital functions at the press of a button. Rather like a preflight check, the driver can ascertain that everything is in order before starting his journey—without even lifting the bonnet. And in this way more reliable and consistent checking and servicing can be maintained.

Checks can be made during the journey too and with this confidence in the condition of his car he is free to give all his attention to the handling of car and conditions—without stress and without worry.



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Aden (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	Kuwait (air).....\$	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	Laos (air).....\$	85.50	47.00
Africa, French speaking countries (air).....\$	72.50	40.50	Libya (air).....\$	85.50	47.00
Africa, others (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg (air).....\$	2,025.00	1,125.00
Algeria (air).....\$	62.00	34.50	Malagasy (air).....\$	97.50	54.00
Australia (air).....\$	146.00	81.00	Malta (air).....\$	59.00	33.00
Austria (air).....\$	975.00	525.00	Malaya (air).....\$	136.50	75.00
Bahrain (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air).....\$	114.00	63.00
Belgium (air).....\$	2,025.00	1,125.00	Morocco (air).....\$	62.00	34.50
Burma (air).....\$	136.50	75.00	Nepal (air).....\$	114.00	63.00
Butler (air).....\$	59.00	33.00	Netherlands (air).....\$	142.00	79.00
Canada (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air).....\$	146.00	81.00
China (air).....\$	136.50	75.00	Norway (air).....\$	289.00	161.00
Cyprus (air).....\$	59.00	33.00	Pakistan (air).....\$	114.00	63.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....\$	59.00	33.00	Philippines (air).....\$	136.50	75.00
Denmark (air).....\$	319.00	176.00	Poland (air).....\$	59.00	33.00
Dubai (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	Po-ynesia (F.) (air).....\$	97.50	54.00
Finland (air).....\$	188.00	105.00	Portugal (air).....\$	1,425.00	787.00
Ethiopia (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	Romania (air).....\$	59.00	33.00
France (air).....\$	206.00	112.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....\$	85.50	47.00
Germany (air).....\$	139.00	75.00	Singapore (air).....\$	136.50	75.00
Great Britain (air).....\$	165.00	90.00	South America (air).....\$	114.00	63.00
Greece (air).....\$	1,556.00	862.00	Spain (air).....\$	3,300.00	1,818.00
Hong Kong (air).....\$	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air).....\$	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air).....\$	59.00	33.00	Sweden (air).....\$	232.00	127.00
India (air).....\$	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air).....\$	150.00	82.00
Indonesia (air).....\$	136.50	75.00	Thailand (air).....\$	136.50	75.00
Iraq (air).....\$	85.50	47.00	Tunisia (air).....\$	62.00	34.50
Iceland (air).....\$	59.00	33.00	Turkey (air).....\$	59.00	33.00
Ireland (air).....\$	16.50	9.00	U.A.R. (air).....\$	85.50	47.00
Israel (air).....\$	85.50	47.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....\$	59.00	33.00
Italy (air).....\$	37,500.00	21,000.00	U.S.A. (air).....\$	97.50	54.00
Japan (air).....\$	136.50	75.00	Vietnam (air).....\$	136.50	75.00
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F-16 Linked To Overruns, Delays, Bugs

U.S. Agency Reports Trouble With Engine

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI).—The General Accounting Office said yesterday that the F-16 fighter—ordered by the U.S. Air Force, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark in the "arms deal of the century"—has suffered production delays, cost increases and a number of technical bugs.

The U.S. Air Force, the 21-page report said, is worried because the F-100 engine that will power the F-16 single-engine fighter has occasionally stalled while operating in the two-engine F-15 fighter.

The Norwegian government, the report said, is concerned about excessive taxi speed. The Norwegians fear this could be dangerous on Norway's icy runways.

The U.S. Air Force has suggested that the aircraft should be equipped with additional safety aids, the report said.

A spokesman for General Dynamics said he was not aware of significant production delays, or that engine stalls had been a problem in F-16 trials so far. He said he had no information about excessive taxi speeds.

The total cost of the F-16 program, the report said, has increased \$7.7 billion since Dec. 31, 1975, but \$6.3 billion was due to an overall increase in orders from an initial 650 aircraft to 1,388 aircraft. The remaining \$1.4 billion increase reflects new capabilities added to the original specifications, the report said.

A General Dynamics spokesman in Washington said: "The F-16 fighter program is and has been proceeding on schedule and we do not anticipate any delays in the future. We have successfully met all program milestones and the aircraft has performed up to all expectations during the test program at Edwards Air Force Base."

"The F-100 engine has performed in excellent fashion and we have experienced no engine stalls or engine restart problems. Had the Air Force or the Department of Defense had questions about the combat survivability or vulnerability of the F-16 we are sure that they would not have announced only two months ago their intention to more than double their buy from 650 to 1,388 F-16s."

Turks to Vote June 5

ANKARA, April 6 (Reuters).—The Turkish parliament has voted to hold general elections June 5, four months ahead of schedule.



A LITTLE SOMETHING EXTRA—Employees of the Moloney Coach Builders factory near Chicago working on a stretched model of an assembly line automobile. The plant stretches and customizes automobiles with luxurious interiors such as fur upholstery, color TV, bars and toilets. Conversions run from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

A Key to the Mental Feats of Idiot Savant

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Idiot savants, seemingly retarded people capable of performing mental feats far beyond normal human capacity, appear to have brains capable of such extreme concentration on narrow subjects that their minds are simply unavailable for normal activities, an authority on the subject said at a scientific conference this week.

As a result, such individuals—even though they may, for example, do prodigious mathematical calculations in their heads or play a piano piece flawlessly after hearing it only once—have IQs in the 40-to-60 range and cannot carry on a simple conversation, much less hold an ordinary job.

The researcher suggested that such abilities appear not to be confined to those labeled retarded but may be possessed in some degree by people regarded as eccentric geniuses, such as Einstein or Newton.

Idiot savants have long fascinated students of the mind because, it is felt, an understanding of how their minds work may shed light on the nature of normal human intelligence.

The report was given by Dr. Bernard Rimland, director of the private Institute of Child Behavior Research in San Diego. He spoke before a symposium on the role of cognitive defects in the development of mental illness, sponsored by the Kittay Scientific Foundation.

Dr. Rimland's work has concentrated on people suffering from a disorder known as autism. Autistic persons are almost totally withdrawn from social contact, virtually from birth. They rarely even make eye contact with others, much less converse. Many sit for hours in one place, appearing to stare blankly, seemingly oblivious to events around them.

Dr. Rimland has found that about 10 per cent of autistic individuals display idiot savant characteristics. The rate is estimated at one in 2,000 for the mentally retarded in general, and one in three million for the population as a whole.

Many idiot savants, Dr. Rimland said, displayed autistic behavior from early infancy. Usually, he said, their parents were very bright, well-educated professionals. This fact, noted by others, has led some to suggest that such busy parents may have neglected their children's early emotional development.

Among the cases Dr. Rimland described was that of a young man who could understand advanced books on electronics, navigation, astronomy and mechanics, but whose IQ was 80 and who was employed as an assembler in a Goodwill (private welfare) store.

Another was a totally uncommunicative child who would occasionally "explode" into a long, flawless recitation of pages in a book he had memorized.

A third was a boy preoccupied

with bridges and nothing else. His bedroom and backyard were filled with beautifully engineered bridges he has constructed.

Many idiot savants calculate in their heads the roots and cube roots of six-digit numbers, or multiply similarly big numbers. Others can tell you instant examples, in which month falls on a Wednesday.

Not Abstract Characteristically, the idiot savant's abilities do not include broad conceptual or abstract matters. Their abilities are most entirely confined to details of the physical world: objects, written words, and music.

These abilities are thought to be functions of the right hemisphere of the brain, while conceptual or holistic matters are dealt with in the left hemisphere. Thus, Dr. Rimland suggested, idiot savants may have some ability, or defect, that shuts off the left hemisphere, allowing them to concentrate on right-hemisphere matters. Abilities are then developed on interruption to extraneous levels, the theory goes.

Dr. Rimland suggested some people not presumed autistic, such as Einstein, did not speak until he was 4 and Newton, who was famous for "dropping out" of activities to concentrate on mathematical problems, may have shared some abilities of savants.

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'Intact World City'

Modern Hamburg Still Shows Enterprise of Hanseatic Past

By Murray Seeger

HAMBURG.—This is a city, the sun still, wear white and discreet, ties during the day and where middle-aged men wear hats while they drink their afternoon tea or beer. It is a city where traders from over the world meet daily to agreements worth millions of dollars, a city with consulates covering 80 countries, a number matched only by New York.

It is a city that has been a port for nearly a thousand years, surviving ancient and modern wars and dramatic changes in business patterns, and still one of the most modern and efficient shipping centers in the world.

It is a city that offers opera, art, green parks and a life in the middle of town, as well as one of Europe's rauciest night districts where a foolishist can find himself drugged, and left in the gutter.

Hamburg is a thriving example of an ancient city-state, a large self-contained economic unit in the most prosperous region in Europe. Only the sex-operators complain of a recession.

How far Hamburg is from Germany with all its divisive, critical,

intellectual debates," the well-known writer Horst Krueger said after a recent visit.

"My god, what a city! How things vibrate and boom! Finally, once again, a hard, intact world city in Germany such as there has not been since pre-Hitler Berlin," he said.

The World War II bombing of Germany and the postwar political division have left the country with no metropolitan capital. But Hamburg, with a population of 1.7 million, is the most cosmopolitan center of postwar West Germany as well as its major gateway to the world.

Political Leadership
For nearly three years, Hamburg has provided the country with its top political leadership. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is a native of Hamburg. He leaves Bonn nearly every weekend to relax in his modest suburban home.

Herbert Wehner, leader of the Chancellor's Social Democratic Party in parliament, also lives in Hamburg. The strong party organization in Hamburg has produced a 39-year-old mayor, Hans-Ulrich Klose, who spent part of his high school years in Clinton, Ohio.

Compared with the problems of other big cities, Hamburg's are modest. It has virtually no slums, although there is a shortage of low and middle-class housing in the central city. This shortage is a major reason why the city-state, despite its prosperity, is losing population to suburbs.

The city-state, which includes a substantial farm and pasture area, must supply the major services for the entire region, including a highly efficient public transport system of buses and boats plus surface and underground trains.

Hamburg's economy is more broadly based than that of most of the other West German urban areas, with a healthy mix of employment almost evenly shared among manufacturing, transportation and service industries.

Higher Growth
It fared better in the 1974-75 recession than the nation as a whole and its growth rate for the three-year period including the recovery last year was 3.8 per cent compared with 2.6 per cent for the nation.

Almost all the work is related to the port, a deep, wide, natural harbor. Although Hamburg is nearly 70 miles from the North Sea, the Elbe River is so broad and deep that the largest cargo vessels can enter the harbor and tie up at its 23 miles of quays.

The city has long been known as the oil and grain import center for Germany and much of Europe but it has recently built one of the most modern container ports in the world and is rapidly growing as a shipping point for general cargo.

To accommodate even bigger vessels, the city is building new ports along the lower Elbe and has plans for a huge new unloading facility at the mouth of the river which will be able to receive the world's biggest bulk carriers in the 273,000 metric-ton class.

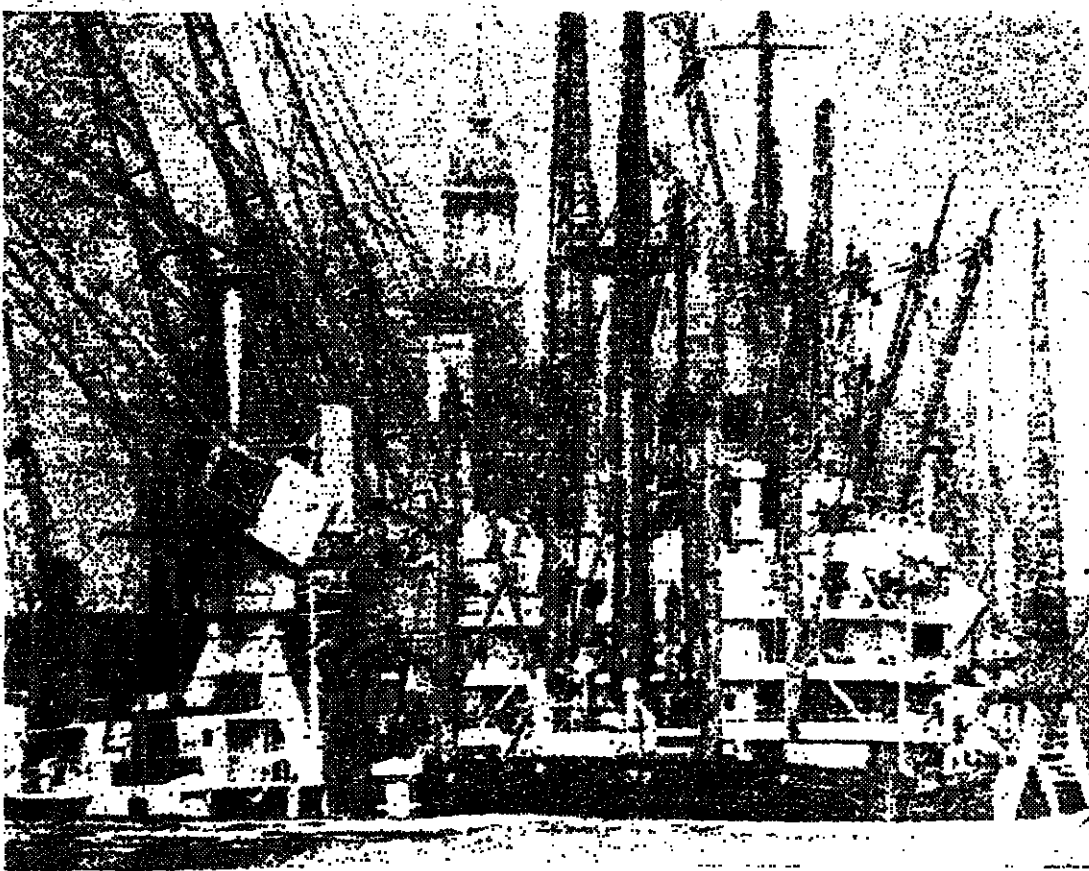
About 18,000 ships passed through Hamburg last year and 32 million tons of cargo were handled, ranking the city behind Rotterdam, Antwerp and London in Northern Europe.

Hanseatic League
Founded in the year 810, Hamburg was one of the federation of city-states which formed the Hanseatic League to monopolize trade along the North Sea and Baltic Sea coasts.

It was the city from which most of the 8 million German emigrants sailed to the United States, a reason why so many states contain towns named Hamburg.

Hamburg also has old ties to Britain, a relationship that survived World War II and the mass destruction of the city. The British fire-bombed Hamburg, destroyed 30 per cent of the harbor facilities and a large part of the city, with great loss of life.

© Los Angeles Times



A forest of masts and cranes in Hamburg's port obliterates St. Michael's Church.

Report Urges Funds to Develop Desert Plant

A Shrub Could End U.S. Rubber Dependence

By Grayson Mitchell

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Within 15 years, the guayule shrub that flourishes on the arid plains of southwestern Texas could virtually end U.S. dependence on foreign rubber sources, a panel of the National Academy of Sciences said this week.

It issued a report calling on the government to make a "national commitment" to develop guayule by providing money for agricultural research, including genetic studies.

The hardy, perennial bushes, which grow wild in the Southwestern United States and northern Mexico, can become the source of enough high-grade latex rubber so that U.S. manufacturers will no longer have to import natural rubber supplies, according to Reed Collins, chairman of the scientific panel.

\$500 Million a Year

He said about \$500 million worth of natural rubber is imported annually from Malaysia and Indonesia, and imports make up 90 per cent of the rubber used here. Most of the imports are used to manufacture tires for passenger vehicles.

The report stressed the importance of developing an internal rubber source because U.S. demand for natural rubber over the next 30 years is expected to exceed foreign production.

Moreover, guayule rubber can

provide a relatively cheap substitute for widely used petroleum-made synthetic rubber, on which costs have steadily escalated in recent years.

If commercial production of guayule began within 10 to 15 years, Mr. Collins said, U.S. rubber manufacturers would be able to purchase domestic rubber at a cost lower than the rate of \$9.40 a pound now paid for imported hevea rubber.

Guayule cultivation is not a new idea. During World War II, 3 million pounds of resinous rubber were harvested from the shrub for emergency wartime use.

In the Emergency Rubber Project initiated by the U.S. Forest Service in 1942, almost 32,000 acres were planted with

guayule shrubs in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

The government abandoned the project in 1946 when synthetic rubber began to be produced in commercial quantities and surplus stocks of hevea rubber accumulated in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Collins said research is needed to improve rubber-processing techniques and crop yields and to learn which useful by-products, such as pulp paper, might be expected.

Guayule bushes, which sprout narrow leaves covered by a drought-resisting wax, can survive for 30 to 40 years under desert conditions with little rainfall. Two-thirds of the rubber is contained in the plant's stems and branches, the remainder in the roots.

© Los Angeles Times

Ontario Hydro Headquarters in Toronto

Thermal Energy of Staff Heats Big Building

By Bryce Nelson

TORONTO, April 6.—"We have here the most energy-conserving building in the world," asserted Philip Stratton, an executive of Ontario Hydro, the company that provides electricity to the power-plentiful Province of Ontario.

The building is the company's huge headquarters, Hydro Place, a crescent-shaped structure across the street and a broad lawn from the provincial Parliament buildings in central Toronto.

Although it has no furnace, and no fuel comes into the building just for space heating, Hydro Place is kept at around 73 degrees Fahrenheit (22.8 C) during Ontario's frigid winters—even this winter, when, for more than a month, the outdoor temperature here never got as high as freezing.

The building's primary source of heat is the thermal energy generated by the bodies of its more than 5,000 office workers and by its electrical lighting and mechanical equipment. And it can store the heat for later use.

Ontario Hydro reports that it saves 20 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year in operating its headquarters—enough to supply 2,500 average homes.

Energy Cost Split

Visiting architects, engineers and contractors examine the 1.3-million-square-foot, 20-story building to see how it operates at less than half the energy cost of structures of comparable size. A visiting architect or engineer would find that the heat generated by the 5,000 bodies, the light bulbs and the machinery is distributed by a heat pump around the building, especially to the cooler areas near the windows.

While some other large buildings also make use of pumps to distribute heat and of heat retention techniques, Hydro Place is unusual in that it contains "the largest known energy conservation tank in existence," according to a Hydro executive.

Has 3 Chambers

The tank is a 1.6-million-U.S.-

gallon reservoir of water in the basement. It is 120 feet long by 80 feet wide by 20 feet deep and consists of three storage chambers, which allow excess energy to be stored and then released to produce heating or cooling as required.

The building's necessary mechanical equipment can be operated largely at night or during other off-hour periods, and the heat that it produces as a side-product can be stored and used later, reducing the peak demand for Ontario Hydro's electrical power.

K.H. Candy, the company's chief architect, said the building's construction costs—\$29.71 a square foot—were no greater

than for other modern offices that went up at the same time in Toronto.

The building's total heat consumption, including that used to heat water, is about 57,000 British thermal units per square foot a year, Mr. Candy said. That is less than half the amount for conventional Toronto buildings. Hydro aims to reduce this figure to 52,500 BTUs during the year.

Glass Insulation

In addition to the underground energy conservation tank, and the heat pump system, which captures and redistributes excess heat, the building has several other major energy conservation features:

• Although a great portion of the building is glass, the glass is designed to insulate, so that the building will not lose much internal heat or absorb excessive outside heat. There are two thicknesses of glass, the outer pane of which is silver-coated on its inside face to reflect solar heat outward and reflect indoor heat inward. This double-glazed reflective glass rejects about 80 per cent of solar heat, twice as much as ordinary glass. This is especially important during the summer season when cooling is required.

• The lighting load has been reduced by more than a third by the installation of a reflective ceiling with V-shaped coffers that focus the fluorescent lighting on the work areas.

• A centralized computer system controls operation of all mechanical and electrical equipment and chooses the least expensive form of energy to use in any situation.

© Los Angeles Times

Yoshi Kido, 87, Aide to Hirohito, Dies

OSAKA, April 6 (UPI).—Former Marquis Kido Kido, 87, Emperor Hirohito's closest aide during World War II, died today of cirrhosis of the liver.

He held the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1930 to 1945, and was one of the few courtiers who remained in the emperor's inner circle until the end of the war in 1945.

He contended that the Emperor and the imperial household should not want the war, but was forced into it by the Japanese military.

Kido was arrested as a suspected criminal by Allied occupation forces and tried by a war crimes court. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1948, but three years after Japan regained its independence, he was released from Sugamo Prison in Tokyo.

The diary Kido kept from 1930 to 1945 was used as evidence in the prosecution and defense in the post-war trials of Japanese leaders. Before World War II, he had served as education minister, health minister and home minister.

French Purchase of 737s Likely Despite Protests

PARIS, April 6 (UPI).—Air France is expected to order 10 Boeing 737 aircraft in June to replace its French Caravelles.

Despite demands from pilot unions and political parties that they buy French planes, airline executives said today.

Although the government will make the final decision on the purchase of 10 new 100-seat jets for Air France, company officials have already said privately they favor the Boeing 737.

The company's pilot unions yesterday officially came out in support of the purchase of French planes. The pilots claim that although the French Caravelles they recommended seats 250, not 100, it would be better for the French aerospace industry to buy Airbus and fly them half-empty than to fly the Boeing 737.

Air Controllers Varned by Bonn

FRANKFURT, April 6 (UPI).—Air-traffic controllers have been forbidden to publicize near accidents in the air, the news agency DPA said.

DPA said that the prohibition is contained in a message sent to air controllers by the president of the Federal Office for Air Safety, complaining about several recent newspaper reports of near accidents.

The Air Safety Office president reminded air controllers that, as civil service employees, they are forbidden to reveal official matters even after retirement, DPA said.

Hoof-Mouth Disease Declines in Europe

ROME, April 6 (AP).—Outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease among farm animals in Europe are at their lowest level in more than two decades, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said.

However, the agency warned that incidence of the disease, which can cripple vast numbers of animals, is still noted along main trade routes, presenting the risk that these isolated cases could spread.

MP Announces Her Retirement

LONDON, April 6 (AP).—Barbara Castle, a veteran Labor party leader who has held several Cabinet posts, has announced that she will retire from the House of Commons at the next general election.

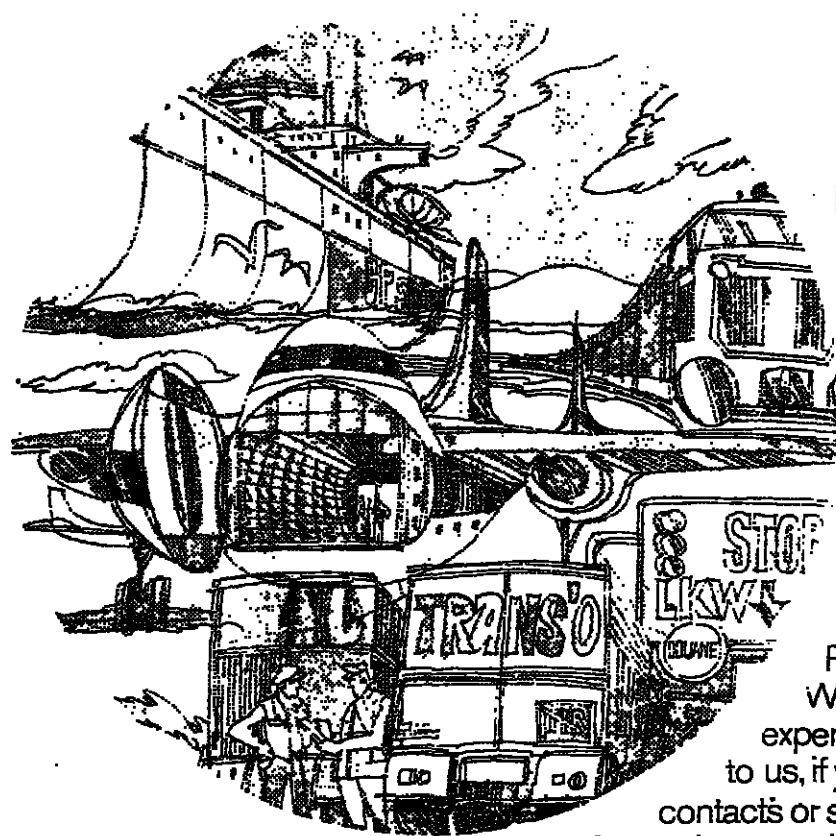
Mrs. Castle, 63, who has represented the northern industrial town of Blackburn for 32 years in the House, said yesterday that she will continue to work for British Socialism.

In an apparent slap at Prime Minister James Callaghan, she said: "I'm more convinced than ever that this country's problems can never be solved by diluting our party's policies in order to appease people who have never shared our Socialist faith."

Fewer U.K. New Towns

LONDON, April 6 (Reuters).—The British government yesterday announced heavy cuts in its planned expansion of new towns because the projected population of England and Wales in 1980 is 51 million instead of the 60 million projected earlier.

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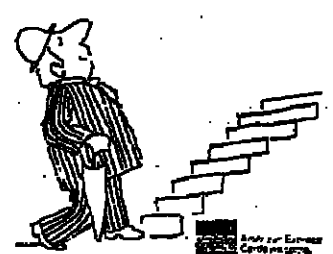
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U.S. Interior Department Comes to Defense of the Furbish Lousewort

By Margot Hornblower
WASHINGTON (WP). — The Interior Department is coming to the defense of the furbish lousewort, an obscure Maine snapdragon endangered by the \$1.3 billion Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project.

It will be among the first 14 plants (including the hairy ratweed and the Santa Barbara Island liveforever) formally listed by the department as "endangered and threatened species." This would give them federal protection from the public works bulldozer.

The lousewort was thought to be extinct until about 200 specimens were discovered last year along a bank of the St. John River, which would be flooded by Dickey-Lincoln.

Unless the two-foot-high louse-

wort can be replanted elsewhere — an unlikely event because of its complicated root system — or other specimens are discovered, the project could not be built, according to the Army Corps of Engineers.

Interior Department officials said that the 14 plants, among 1,700 proposed for listing last June, will be given "endangered

Award for Rubinstein

GENEVA, April 6 (Reuters). — Brazil has awarded its highest cultural honor, the Order of Rio Branco, to Polish-born American concert pianist Arthur Rubinstein for his interpretations of Brazilian music. Brazil's envoy here, George Amadei, presented the award to the musician, who has a residence in Switzerland.

and threatened" status in a few weeks.

Funds Forbidden

The Endangered Species Act, under which 837 animals, insects, fishes and reptiles have been listed as endangered or threatened, forbids federal agencies to fund or carry out any action that would jeopardize the existence of a listed species.

The listing of the furbish lousewort is expected to aggravate growing controversy over the act. It has been used by environmentalists as a tool to fight such projects as the Tellico dam on the Tennessee River, which would kill an endangered fish called the snail darter.

A bill pending in Congress would require environmental impact statements for critical habitats — areas set aside to protect

threatened species — a move that could delay the listing program. Other bills would exempt various dams.

Interior Department officials acknowledged that there is public skepticism over whether the government should protect plants. "It's esoteric to some people," said Roger McManus, a department

botanist. "If it doesn't have four hooves and horns and snarling teeth, it usually doesn't get much reaction."

Although the endangered plants have no apparent economic value, McManus said, "we should take great care before we eliminate whole species. Once they are gone, you can't say 'Whoops, I wish we had them back.'"

The Knowledge

"Our society is built on plants that produce clothing, food, medicine. It's difficult to say what potential use a species might have. We haven't begun to tap the biological and chemical knowledge harbored in these critters."

Quinine, for example, is produced from a South American plant, and euphorbia, a type of milkweed, contains hydrocarbons that

might produce energy, McManus said.

The 14 plants to be listed next month include two threatened species — a designation somewhat less critical than endangered: the perdyberg milkweed, a trailing pea plant, and the northern wild monkhead, a blue wildflower.

The monkhead, of which about 2,000 specimens remain, is threatened by the Lafarge Dam in Wisconsin, a project President Carter wants to halt. The milk-

wort is confined to two acres in Utah.

The endangered plants to be listed include the Virginia round-leaf birch tree, of which only 30 known specimens survive in a Smyth County forest; the Texas wildrice, an aquatic grass; and two Georgia plants, the hairy ratweed, an herb, and the persistent trillium, a lily.

Also five California plants — the Eureka evening primrose, the Antioch Dunes evening primrose, the Eureka dune grass, the Contra Costa wallflower and the liveforever, a small succulent on Santa Barbara Island — and two Hawaiian species, the Kupaoo sunflower tree and the wild broad-bean flower.

Interior plans to list several hundred plant species a year, a complicated process that requires field surveys and outside botanists' review.



The furbish lousewort

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ASSISTANT PROFESSORS	Ph. D.	Arabic	Modern Poetry and Earlier Periods** (1) - Female.
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		Arabic	Drama (preferably in Post-Renaissance, Drama, including Modern Drama** (1) - Female.
ASSISTANT PROFESSORS	Ph. D.	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female.
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		English Language & Literature	Cartography (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Geography (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Cartography (1) - Female.

(1) Applications should be sent (Registered) with curriculum vitae, testimonials and academic qualifications (nonreturnable) and certified by the Foreign Ministry and the Saudi Embassy and marked "Employment Application" to:

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(2) Only applications received within one month from the date of publication of this notice will be considered.

(3) Candidates chosen will only be notified at their enclosed address.

Saudi Arabia

ملكو من العرب

ending Sunday Mornings in a Theater Lobby

By David Iams

TADT, West Germany, Sunday mornings, at theater lobbies look like marble mausoleums of the Staatsbühne is usually echoing to the sound of corks and the clatter of glasses. The bar and band music is free; the admission is free; the drinks are not.

which in most theaters is vacant except for a few minutes during performances and to get non-theater goers inside the building hoping that they will come back later for a play. The program celebrated its fourth anniversary last month—amid worries that its success may spoil it.

Founded in 1973, Darmstadt's foyer is an airy hall on three levels large enough for a couple of thousand people to mill about in comfort. One wall on the main level is made up of plate-glass windows with sliding doors that open onto a terrace, so that in summer the crowds, and sometimes the entertainment, can spill outdoors.

Even before the theater was completed in 1972, its designers

had intended the lobby to be more than a smoking lounge and parade ground during intermission. In March, 1973, Darmstadt's Aktion Theaterfoyer was founded.

"People can attend different kinds of cultural events without worrying about paying or getting dressed up," Günter Ziegler, head of the 30-member association, said describing the group's activities. "It makes the idea of going to the theater less forbidding."

Aktion Theaterfoyer puts on about 10 events a month, on weekdays as well as weekends, including poetry readings, concerts, movies and art exhibitions. Ziegler estimates 400 events have been staged since the group's beginning. A popular one recently was an afternoon reading by

Ephraim Kishon, an Israeli newspaper columnist whose books of humorous essays have been top sellers in Germany.

But in general, the most popular events are the Frühschoppen, which begins Sundays at 11. A few weekends ago about 2,500 people, mostly in their 30s, many of them with children in tow, showed up to hear a sextet called Sound Set 75. (A Schoppen, by the way, is a liquid measure one-fourth or one-half liter depending on the generosity of the host; a Frühschoppen is one served early.)

"We'd all been playing with other groups in the area and had heard each other here before we decided to get together," said pianist and arranger Harri Radamnik.

Amateur Musicians

An amateur like almost all the Frühschoppen musicians, Radamnik is a chemist at Darmstadt's Merck Chemical Co. Other Sound Set players include an architect, a tax specialist and technical and clerical workers. They split about \$80 per performance for expenses. The money is raised by the Aktion Theaterfoyer through a \$13,000 annual subsidy from the city and voluntary contributions during the performances. A typical Sunday collection is about \$65.

Most of the people who attend

the performances don't spend much on drinks either, complains the concessionaire who dispenses beer, Champagne, wine, soft drinks, coffee and snacks. He estimates only about 40 per cent of the people buy any drinks—usually beer at 2 marks a half-liter stein.

The main problem for the Frühschoppen series, however, has been the crowds. In an anniversary press conference Ziegler alluded to the problem by promising the Sunday concerts would continue free of charge as long as "physically possible."

Later another Aktion Theaterfoyer member confirmed the group's concern at overcrowding but said that to charge admission would ruin the program's "lightness." This member gave another reason why the Frühschoppen concerts in the glass-fronted theater are apt to remain free. Despite the crowds, many are students who've had nothing to demonstrate about for years: "A lot of people would be very unhappy," she said.



The crowd one Sunday in the Staatstheater lobby.

MUSIC

City of Nice Aims for 2d Place in France

By David Stevens

NICE (UPI)—Although it is France's fourth-largest city, possesses an Italianate gem of an opera house and has one of the country's leading conservatories, Nice's musical life has always seemed to be on the sleepy and provincial side, befitting its easy-going Mediterranean resort life.

That may be in the process of changing if the city's ambitious, narrowly re-elected mayor, Jacques Médecin, has his way. He has engaged Antonio Almeida as the city's music director, a post that has been vacant for five years before this season. This post makes Almeida director of the Orchestre Philharmonique de Nice and, by extension, the busiest conductor at the Opera. (Of this season's 15 productions, where his orchestra occupies the pit.)

Almeida's ambition is no less than to make Nice France's second musical city outside Paris and France's natural musical link to Italy, in the same way Strasbourg is a focal point of French-German musical exchange. That goal is a long way off, but so far the pay of orchestra members has been raised to the level of French regional orchestras—although Nice's remains a municipal ensemble—and the six-week concert season that follows the opera schedule has been doubled by adding a Friday night series to match the traditional Saturday afternoon concert.

Plans for Additions

Plans are in the offing to hold auditions that will start to bring the orchestra's strength up to that of a major symphony ensemble. Meanwhile such large-scale works as Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben" and Bruckner's Seventh Symphony, on this spring's bill of fare, will call on extra brass help from the conservatory, where many of the orchestra's first-deck men are professors.

But Almeida, 49, Paris-born and partly U.S.-trained, does not feel that he is starting from scratch. "It's a happy orchestra. I've never had a more pleasant one," he said, "and it has the warmest string section they really vibrate. It's the Italian side of Nice."

In any case, Almeida and his band emerged with most of the laurels from last weekend's new production at the Opera of Bolto's fascinating and little-performed reading, "Faut-il mourir," "Medea." Pierre Médecin's production drove the loyal and rabid Nicols to storms of disapproval, but a shouted "Bravo l'orchestre" from one leather-jungled gallery occupant made a distinction that was backed by the audience.

Not that Médecin's stylized staging was lacking in good ideas. He stripped the stage to a minimum and tried to supply atmosphere and mood with projections from medieval sacred art to Chagall, representing heavenly hosts and demonic revels—but they were much too busy. Dressing revelers in jeans and sweaters is not unavailing in itself, but it was contradicted by costumes for the principals that ranged from standard medieval to Bayreuth modern.

A deafening, hand-propelled revolving stage did not help much, and the audience lost its patience completely with a scene that equated the orgy of the Broken with a rowdy discotheque scene that had Mefisto, got up like Al Capone in a white suit and wide-brimmed fedora, serving whisky from atop a pile of packing cases.

The Metropolitan bass Donaldo Giacomini was an admirable Mefisto.

tofele, sardonic, rich-voiced and full of flamboyant energy, and Ilva Ligabue delivered an affecting Marguerite and some vibrant top notes. Ottavio Garaventa, the Faust, was vocally adequate, but sang Bolto's eloquent text quite unpitifully. Jone Jone was the sultry Helen of Troy, unperturbed at finding her classical sabbath installed in a ballet

rehearsal hall, while the veteran Piero de Palma was effective as Wagner.

A large part of the audience for this production was made up of delegates to the second national congress of the Associations de Défense de l'Art Lyrique en France, with the enthusiastic Amis de l'Opéra de Nice as hosts.

DINING

3 Good, Inexpensive Discoveries

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—There are days when you would like to eat at an in-between hour. There are days when you would rather snack than eat. There are days when you would be grateful to nourish yourself inexpensively.

But there are few public eating places of small prices. Among the happy exceptions: *Le Boulanger Flor Danica*, 142 Champs-Elysées, Paris-8. The latest offshoot of the Restaurant Copenhagen and the Flora Danica, all in La Maison du Danemark, fronts the Champs-Elysées. Surprisingly relaxed for a snack restaurant, it is light, clean and well furnished with solid tables and comfortable Danish chairs for 36 persons. The unexpected refinement of paintings and pieces of sculpture by outstanding Danish artists are on periodic loan from the Louisiana Museum outside of Copenhagen.

The *smørrebrød* repertory consists of 15 open-faced sandwiches. Prices start at 6 francs for cheese and 8 francs for herring, styled in three different ways. There is roast beef and onions at 14 francs, and smoked salmon from Bornholm at 24 francs. As with all Danish sandwiches, the emphasis is on the topping. Buttered bread is the pedestal but the slice is kept to a thin minimum.

Frikadeller are a staple in Danish cuisine. These national meat balls are served with boiled potatoes, browned potatoes, red cabbage, cucumber salad and lingonberries. Smaller ones are a classic on the buffet table. They are equally popular on *smørrebrød*. There is no single recipe and every cook strives for an individual twist.

The Flora Danica Boutique offers five ample cold specialties in addition to the sandwiches plus a *plat du jour*. There is sliced roast duck with cucumber and red cabbage salad at 28 francs, an assortment of four types of marinated herring at 23 francs, smoked pork with horseradish dressing and a garnish of vegetables at 28 francs.

The Danish pastry made fresh several times a day is melting and buttery. A portion sells for 5 francs. The other pastry regular is a blueberry tartlet with cream at eight francs.

Not on the menu but always available is that excellent and traditional combination... scrambled eggs with smoked eel. Service starts at noon and runs through until midnight. At the side of the snack restaurant, there is a counter selling Danish specialties: bacon, cheese, eel, shrimp, herring, cookies, jams, pastries and take-out sandwiches made up to order.

La Table d'Italie, 88, Rue de Seine, Paris 6. This joyous Italian grocery store has been selling all the best edibles of the peninsula since 1962: mortadella, salami, Parma ham, Gorgonzola, Parmesan, wines, and mountains of fresh pasta made on the premises throughout the day.

Two years ago the three Belluti brothers natives of Modena set up a popular *tarola calda* covered with red and white checked oilcloth and placed 18 high stools around it on the right hand of the store. You choose what you want at the counter and it will be brought to you with charming gaiety. A plentiful helping of lasagne for 6.50 francs, a generous plate of paella for 8 francs. The *plat du jour* may be a real scallopine with spinach, chicken *alla campagnola*, pork chops, Neapolitan sausages.

With a glass of wine and a raspberry tartlet, the bill is not likely to be more than 15 to 17 francs. If you keep your main dish to pasta, you can leave in a state of satisfaction for about 10 francs. Business is brisk in take-out fresh tortellini, ravioli, macaroni, spaghetti, tagliatelli for cooking at home. Huge quantities are delivered to certain unnamed restaurants who feature home-made pasta without specifying whose casa.

Silvio addresses most of his clients in Italian whether they speak it or not, and will switch to French only if they really do not understand. There is a lot of cheery banter and snatches of song. Young American and German tourists have discovered they can stretch their Paris budgets by patronizing this *tarola calda*.

Italians come in the evening on their way to the movies. "That way the wife doesn't have to wash the dishes," said Silvio.

Lunch is served from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and supper from 5 to 8 p.m.

"So many friends come here, we are usually still feeding them at 9," said Silvio. Closed from 1 p.m. Sunday until Tuesday morning.

Japanese Snack Bar Oseka, 163 Rue St. Honoré at the Place du Théâtre Français, Paris 1.

In this replica of a popular Japanese Soup Bar at the end of the Avenue de l'Opéra which has become the Ginza of the Western world, the customers are overwhelmingly Japanese who order from Japanese signs posted on the wall. The nourishing bowls of soup range in price from 5 to 14 francs. These one-bowl meals are filled with noodles and are garnished with vegetables, bean sprouts, pork or shrimp. A light and pleasant specialty, one of the few in the nonsoup category, is *gyuza*. A portion of half a dozen of these miniature rice-flour pancakes pressed into a half-moon shape and filled with a tasty mixture of minced meat and vegetables is 10 francs. Open every day from 11 a.m. until 1 a.m.

FASHION

Buyers Settle Down in London After Seeing Paris and Milan

By Nina S. Hyde

LONDON (UPI)—American fashion buyers have been nosing around corners in France and Italy for the past few weeks, but London is where they settled down for some major buying.

The attraction is partly a combination of "his inexperience, good quality and trends not too far from those of the Paris and Milanese designers, but not the least of it is the happy dollar-pound exchange rate that has seen British clothing exports to the United States increase by 50 per cent over the last year.

"I go to Paris to see direction and trends," said one buyer, "but I'm in London to really buy."

"These clothes are inexpensive compared to elsewhere," Jerry Solovet of Elizabeth Arden said. For Sura Iddelman of Saks Fifth Avenue it's the originality of the individual designers "I've bought a blouse here that has made the whole stop in London worthwhile," she said, pointing to an heirloom lace-trimmed, white silk crêpe-de-chine style at Marina Martin.

Indeed, the London fashion scene is strongly reminiscent of the 60s era when Carnaby Street was king. But with improvements—primarily the quality of the design and of the workmanship.

"In London you can count on more original and innovative styles than quality," said Robert Sakowitz, head of the Sakowitz stores in Texas, who was in London to buy the Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes collections he sells well, but also to scout new resources. "One he added this season was Benny Ong."

"At the better price level, the French designer never steps over the border of elegance," Sakowitz said. "The English designer can be outlandish with establishment-breaking ideas. But when they work, they are whimsical and wonderful."

"If I design something that the people I work with like, then they put love into it and they produce it the best they can," Benny Ong said. "If they don't like it, I try to explain it so they can really get on the track and enjoy producing a good product like I enjoy designing it." Ong, who has a company of seven people, says occasionally others talk him out of making up one of his designs, but usually he wins out.

The modern interpretations of the British sporting style are clearly a winner here. Wendy Dagworthy, for example, rounds off the stiff classic look of riding jackets, jodhpurs, V-neck shirts and vests with dropped shoulders, drawstring details, and oversized patch pockets, giving a waggish look to it all.

An all-out effort has been made to make all the clothing look the opposite of the street menswear theme of a year back. Ruffles and lace, pleats and embroidery, in fact anything that undermines a stiff classic look has been put into use.

It's these pretty dresses that make the British designers stand apart from the French, along with the fact that they are totally in the theme of light, loose-fitting clothes.

Gina Fratini is so sold on ruffles that each time she looks at a favorite "Gone With the Wind" style in chocolate with several tiers of lace she adds more lace and an occasional cabbage rose in silk. She's now doing daytime clothes for the 1974 time—"Tre always been strictly into fantasy"—because she happened to see some knits she liked. Among the winners is a full-bloom blouse mini-tunic to be worn with matching socks over tights. "I said to the pattern maker: 'It should be enormous and once you understand that, make it twice that size,'" Fratini explained.

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'Illuminatus' Moving To New London Site
LONDON, April 6 (UPI)—The play which opened the National Theater's third and final auditorium is transferring to another London theater in a "condensed" version lasting only four hours, the National Theater announced today.
"Illuminatus" ran 1 1/2 hours with six intermissions during its appearance at the National's Cottesloe Theater. It moves to the Round House April 15.
Most of the people who attend

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[illegible]

Off the Field: Blue Leaves A's; Yanks Get Dent; Rose Signs



LL THROW OUT FIRST SNOWBALL—On the morning of baseball's season 7, groundskeeper at Riverfront Stadium in Cincinnati has usual chore—shovel snow from field. More than an inch of the white stuff covered the AstroTurf artificial hours before scheduled game between the Reds and San Diego Padres.

redictable Start of NHL Playoffs

From Wire Dispatches
YORK, April 6.—The New York Islanders played on a same note last night as the strong teams beat weaker opponents in the same of the best-of-three.

New York Islanders stop Chicago Black Hawks,

5-2; the Toronto Maple Leafs beat the Pittsburgh Penguins, 4-2; the Buffalo Sabres defeated the Minnesota North Stars, 4-2, and the Los Angeles Kings routed the Atlanta Flames, 5-2.

At Uniondale, N.Y., defenseman Denis Potvin and right-wing Bill MacMillan scored goals within a 1:35 span of the third period,

carrying the Islanders from behind to triumph over the Black Hawks.

The Islanders can advance to the Stanley Cup quarterfinals with a victory here tomorrow night. Ordinarily, the second game in the series would be played in Chicago, but prior scheduling commitments forced the Black Hawks to play the series without the benefit of a home game.

Power-play goals by Grant Muxey in the first period and Kirk Bowman in the second had given Chicago a 2-1 lead entering the third period. But Potvin, whom Black Hawks' coach Phil Russell had interfered with just 24 seconds earlier, netted a 20-foot power-play shot to tie the contest at 3:18.

At 4:33, Chicago goalie Tony Esposito stopped a shot by Gary Howatt, but the rebound caromed into the net off the skates of the onrushing MacMillan to put New York ahead for the first time.

Islanders' center Bob Bourne added insurance, a 11:56, shooting a Bob Nystrom pass past Esposito for the 4-2 New York lead. J.P. Parise added his second of the game into an empty net with 38 seconds to play.

At Pittsburgh, captain Darryl Sittler provided a pair of sick assists and added an empty net goal in the last seconds to lead Toronto past the Penguins.

The Maple Leafs, bidding for a repeat of their sweep of Pittsburgh in the first-round last year, fell behind 1-0 in the opening period. Defenseman Bob Kelly put the Penguins ahead with a 45-foot slapshot.

Toronto tied the score 4:12 into the second period when Don Ashby beat Penguins' goalie Denis Herron from 30 feet with a screened slapshot. Eight minutes later, Sittler provided his first assist to put Toronto ahead to stay. He fed Lanny McDonald, who skated alone into the slot, and easily flipped the puck past Herron from less than 10 feet.

At Inglewood, Calif., Glenn Gouldup scored two goals and Marcel Dionne picked up three assists as the Kings beat Atlanta, 4-0, in the first game of the Atlanta line, got the Kings' first goal 22 seconds into the game, the fastest goal in Kings' playoff history. He also tallied Los Angeles' last score, on a 30-footer with 3:07 remaining in the game, with Dionne getting assists on both scores. Gouldup had scored just seven goals and played in only 28 games during the regular season because of a knee injury.

Dionne, who led the Kings with a club-record 53 goals and finished second in the league in points, also assisted on Mike Murphy's power-play goal at 10:33 of the opening period that put Los Angeles ahead, 3-1. With the Flames' Ken Houston in the penalty box for holding, Murphy's shot deflected off Atlanta goalie Don Bouchard's skate.

At Buffalo, Jim Lorenz and Jerry Korab scored less than two minutes apart early in the second period and the Sabres went on to defeat Minnesota.

Rene Robert, who scored Buffalo's first goal after the underdog North Stars grabbed an early 1-0 lead, also tallied an insurance goal into an empty net with 5 seconds remaining.

The North Stars went ahead on a goal by Roland Eriksson at the 2:08 mark but Robert came right back to tie the score 48 seconds later. The Sabres scored two goals in 1:48 early in the second period but the North Stars got one shortly thereafter and trailed 3-2 at the end of the period.

Transitions

BASERAIL

CALIFORNIA—Mike Badier, outfielder, to Pittsburgh, assigned to Columbus of American Association, for cash; and Randy Seale, pitcher, assigned to El Paso, Texas League.

CHICAGO (AL)—Optioned to Iowa Oaks farm team: Wayne Northen, catcher; Bob Colville, outfielder; and Ken Erstad, pitcher; signed Bruce De Caden, two-spot pitcher.

CHICAGO (NL)—Released Mike Genser, infielder.

CINCINNATI—Optioned Manny Sarmiento, pitcher, to Indianapolis of American Association; added John Bonamere to player roster.

BOULDER—Released Mike Cosgrove, left-handed relief pitcher,

White Sox Acquire Gamble in Deal

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 6.—There was more action yesterday, the day before the season opens, than there probably will be today in the hectic world of baseball.

The big news involved one deserter, Vida Blue, from the A's; one player changing teams, Bucky Dent, from the White Sox to the Yankees; one player signing a contract, Pete Rose, with the Reds; one player, Lenny Randle, being fined \$23,000.

The Rose Story

At Cincinnati, wind, rain, snow, hail and the wrath of Rose's fans all pelted at the windows of the Cincinnati Reds' executive offices yesterday. Finally, last night, the Reds gave way.

After nearly nine months of negotiations and two weeks of intense pressure from inside Cincinnati, the Reds signed Rose, 36, to a two-year contract believed to approach \$800,000.

It was the Reds, admitted executive vice-president Dick Wagner, who asked Rose's agent, Reuben Katz, for the 11th-hour meeting this evening.

"We wanted to do this before we opened the season yesterday," said Wagner. "We said, 'Let's get it done. Let's get this out of the way so the fans can watch the opening-day game.'"

In recent days it has become clear to the Reds that if Rose remained unsigned, the sellout crowd for the opener might spend considerable time cheering Rose and booing anyone who looked like a Red's front-office type.

Baseball is rich in the lore of salary disputes, but perhaps none matches the improbability of the battle this spring between Rose and Reds' president Bob Howsam and Wagner, his right-hand man.

Rose, the world champion's 14-year veteran and a leading Cincinnati, publicly turned down a \$135,000 pay raise offer to \$235,000 for this season (including a signing bonus), plus a \$265,000 offer for 1978 and \$140,000 in deferred payments.

Furthermore, Rose threatened to fine the club \$25,000 a month until the all-star break (by increasing his salary demand if they didn't meet his flat request for \$400,000 a year for at least two years).

Sudden Departure

At Mesa, Ariz., Vida Blue left the Oakland A's spring-training camp here yesterday and headed for his mother's home in Mansfield, La. He may file a lawsuit against A's owner Charles O. Finley, the pitcher's agent said.

"Vida doesn't want to be treated like a piece of beef. Every time he picks up a newspaper he reads that he's being peddled," the agent, Chris Daniels, said from his office in Oakland. "I think there could be legal action. It depends on what Vida wants to do."

Blue, one of baseball's best left-handers, worked out with the A's Monday morning and then packed his gear, said goodbye to teammates and declared, "I just don't need to get kicked around anymore. I'm fed up to here with baseball. I just want to get out of here before I get sucked down."

Finley, who tried to sell Blue for \$1.5 million last year, has listened to new offers for the pitcher since spring training began, according to various reports.

Blue added upon leaving the A's, "I'm fed up with the man."

Although he didn't spell it out before leaving, Blue said he was looking for a trade because he is unhappy with his current three-year contract, estimated to be worth \$300,000 annually.

Blue still is stewing over Finley's actions in June. Blue contends he signed because Finley had promised he wouldn't be sold.

Scarcely had the ink dried before Finley tried to sell Blue to the New York Yankees for \$1.5 million. The sale along with the sales of Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers to Boston, was voided by commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Finley recently admitted that, "Twenty minutes after Vida

signed the contract, I was on the phone with the Yankees."

Yanks at Work

At Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the Yankees yesterday added another expensive star to their glittering cast when they sent three players and a bundle of money to the White Sox for Dent, the unsigned but long-sought shortstop.

To settle their nagging "short-stop problem," the Yankees gave up Oscar Gamble, whom they acquired from the Cleveland Indians only a week ago, plus two minor-league pitchers and an undisclosed amount of cash—estimated at \$250,000—that owner George Steinbrenner has been spreading around the talent market.

The deal for the 25-year-old shortstop was announced just after the Yankees had ended spring training with an 8-7 loss to the Mets, who meanwhile were still struggling with the "Dave Kingman problem." Kingman, who got four hits against the Yankees Monday night, including a pair of home runs, continued his rampage with three more hits yesterday—but remained unsigned and untraded.

News about Dent's acquisition and signing for an estimated \$200,000 a year over three years came just before the two New York clubs, having finished spring training, headed north.

The two minor league pitchers who accompanied Gamble to Chicago were Bob Polinsky and Dewey Hoyt, both of whom had been sent to Syracuse this spring. Gamble, a 30-year-old outfielder, was a big help in the Yankees' pennant drive last year, hitting 17 home runs and driving in 51

runs, although he batted only .232.

Polinsky, 25, posted a 4-6 record with a 3.30 earned-run average as a relief pitcher at Syracuse last year. Hoyt, 22, had a 15-8 mark with a 2.50 earned-run average for West Haven of the Eastern League. Both are right-handers who did not fit into this year's Yankee plans.

Dent, a 5-foot-11-inch 170-pounder, played regularly for the White Sox for three seasons. Indeed, so regularly, that he missed only three games last season after having played 154 games in 1974 and 157 in 1975. His batting averages over those two years were .274 and .264, respectively. Last season, he batted .246 with two homers and 52 runs batted in.

The Big Fine

At Arlington, Texas, the Rangers yesterday suspended second baseman Lenny Randle and penalized him more than \$23,000 for his attack March 29 on manager Frank Lucchesi.

Rangers' general manager Dan O'Brien announced the action at a news conference. He said the suspension would be in effect until April 27.

The financial penalty includes a fine of \$10,000, plus withholding of \$13,407.90 from Randle's salary for the suspension period.

The action stems from an attack on Lucchesi by Randle in Orlando, Fla., before an exhibition baseball game.

O'Brien said the Rangers had given Randle an opportunity to present his side of the fight, which led to plastic surgery on Lucchesi's face, but said neither Randle nor his agent chose to appear Monday at Arlington Stadium.

Geronimo, Snow Star As Reds Take Opener

CINCINNATI, April 6 (UPI)—Cesar Geronimo hit a two-run homer off San Diego ace Randy Jones to power the world champion Cincinnati Reds to a 5-3 victory over the Padres today in the National League opening game, played only after snow plows pushed an inch of snow off the Riverfront Stadium turf.

Geronimo's line shot over the right-field wall in the fourth inning broke a 2-2 tie and sent the Reds to a winning start in pursuit of their third straight world championship, something no other National League team has accomplished.

Veteran left-hander Woodie Fryman, acquired from Montreal in an offseason trade, got credit for the victory, although he gave up six walks and seven hits in the 5 1/3 innings he pitched.

Jones, last year's Cy Young Award winner who had surgery on his pitching arm, was the first of four Padres pitchers and took the loss.

An April snowstorm a few hours before game time dumped the snow on the artificial turf, but groundskeepers used snow plows, shovels and wheelbarrows to cart off the snow. The last huge pile of snow was removed only 30 minutes before the game started.

During the time when the Reds and Padres should have been taking batting practice, three snow plows were pushing large piles of snow from the artificial turf onto the warning track.

Despite the snow, fans began filing in when the gates opened a couple of hours before game time. The park was more than three-fourths filled when the first pitch was thrown.

"This is the only place in the world where nothing bothers these fans," said Reds' manager Sparky Anderson. "This is the baseball capital of the world and a little snow is not going to worry anybody."

Cincinnati coach Ted Kluszewski, a Reds' star for many years,

said it was the worst snow-baseball combination he had ever seen.

"Once we played an opening day game in some slight flurries but I've never seen it this bad," said Kuhn, bundled up in a jacket he wished was thicker, and peering out at groundskeepers wading through the snow.

Just before game time, Reds' leftfielder George Foster was shivering in the 38-degree weather.

"I've got on everything I own," said Foster.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	49	29	.625	—
Boston	41	37	.526	8
NY Knicks	35	43	.448	11 1/2
Buffalo	29	50	.363	20 1/2
NY Nets	27	52	.344	27 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	48	31	.608	—
Washington	48	33	.594	2
San Antonio	43	38	.530	5 1/2
Cleveland	42	37	.526	6
New Orleans	34	45	.430	14
Atlanta	31	39	.388	17 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	48	30	.615	—
Portland	42	37	.526	6 1/2
Chicago	42	37	.526	6 1/2
Kansas City	40	39	.506	8 1/2
Indiana	38	46	.451	11 1/2
Milwaukee	28	52	.350	21

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	51	26	.664	—
Portland	47	30	.608	4 1/2
Golden State	44	38	.538	7 1/2
Seattle	39	43	.475	12 1/2
Phoenix	32	47	.406	19
San Diego	22	57	.282	29 1/2

Tuesday's Games

NY Nets 88, Seattle 86 (Banton 31, Hawkins 18, Johnson 19, Seal 18).
Chicago 91, Buffalo 88 (Holland 22, Glimore 19, Averitt 30, Smith 19).
Indiana 87, Kansas City 82 (Williamson 26, Knight 24, Boone 19, Wedman 17).
NY Knicks 121, Boston 113 (Frazier 24, Shelton 20, White 22, Scott 19).
Portland 110, Detroit 106 (Neal 18, Teardick 17, R. Porter 21, Carr, K. Porter 17).
Phoenix 108, Atlanta 102 (Robert 25, Wenzel 23, Drew 41, Charles 20).
Golden State 132, Los Angeles 103 (Barry 40, Wilkes 24, Janusz 26, Ford 18).
Washington 119, Cleveland 113 (Chapman 23, Hayes 32, B. Smith 32, Snyder 16).

Kiev Defeats Borussia in First Leg

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP)—Dynamo Kiev defeated Borussia Monchengladbach, 1-0, today in their first leg of the European Cup soccer tournament.

Kiev broke a scoreless tie at 26 minutes of the second half, after pressing hard throughout the game but being contained by a tough West German defense.

Vladimir Oulshchenko headed the ball in, off a corner kick by Leonid Buryak, for the score.

Following the goal, Kiev stepped up the pressure, but was kept scoreless by the aggressive goaltending of Wolfgang Kneib.

The game, shown on nationwide television, was played before a partisan crowd in Kiev's Central Stadium. The two teams will meet again April 20 in West Germany in the second leg of their semi-final games.

In the last minutes of the game, the Germans, too, made a surge into the Soviet half of the field, but with both teams visibly tiring, the Kiev defenders contained the attacks.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Houston 3, San Diego 1 (Lukowich 2, Connor, Noris).
Edmonton 4, Calgary 4 (Kenderson 2, Napier, Morris; Morrison 2, Chappellfield, Evans).
Quebec 1, New England 1 (B. Berger 2, Dorey, Pate, P. Boudreau, Gauthier; Swain, Hargreaves).

At Zurich, Liverpool was well on its way toward gaining the final of Europe's prime club competition as it routed the local team, 3-1, with two second-half goals.

At Naples, Italy, Napoli de-

lighted 30,000 hometown fans by edging defending champions Anderlecht of Belgium, 1-0, in the first leg of their Cup Winners' Cup semifinal.

It was the first time the Naples club had entered a Cup semifinal.

Fullback Giuseppe Bruscolotti, 25, gave Napoli the goal nine minutes before the end of an evenly played, rough game.

Referee Helles of France warned both Bruscolotti and Anderlecht midfielder Thissen for fouls. Napoli's Luciano Chiarugi and Giuseppe Massa left the pitch because of injuries.

Race Accident Kills U.S. Motorcyclist

BOLOGNA, April 6 (AP)—American motorcyclist Pat Evans, 23, who had been hospitalized here since a racing accident Sunday, died today, doctors said. Evans suffered heart failure and died shortly thereafter.

He had been confined to an intensive care unit after a fall in the 200-mile race at nearby Imola. He was first treated at a local hospital, then taken to Bologna because of his critical condition. Doctors said Sunday that Evans' chances for survival were slim.

Monzon to Fight Valdes

MEXICO CITY, April 6 (UPI)—World Boxing Council president Jose Sulaiman said yesterday that he had received a telegram from Italian promoter Spagnoli Sabbatini saying that world middleweight champion Carlos Monzon, of Argentina, had signed to defend his title against Colombian Rodrigo Valdes in Monte Carlo on July 9.

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asters' Golf Set to Take On New, Young Appearance

GUSTA, Ga., April 6 (Red)—Spaniard Severiano Ballesteros and a group of talented Americans set out tomorrow in the Masters golf tournament to end the recent domination of the event by established players.

Players in their 30s have won last ten Masters titles but may well come to an end this week as the 72-hole tournament unfolds at the beautiful Augusta National Golf Club.

Usual Jack Nicklaus, who tried to win the title for a time, is the favorite. South African Gary Player, a two-time winner, has an excellent chance, as have experienced Americans Irwin, Tom Weiskopf, Rickie Fowler, Dave Stockton and Fred, the defending champion.

It all will have an eye on young guard headed by the Spaniard Ballesteros, who will be in Saturday.

NHL Playoffs

First Game
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 4 (Pate 2, Ovin, Bourne, MacMillan; Murphy, Ladd).
Buffalo 4, Minnesota 2 (Robert 2, Korab, Erikson, Yochim).
Los Angeles 5, Atlanta 2 (Gouldup 2, Murphy, Pate, Chomard).
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3 (Pate 2, Williams, Sittler; Kelly, Pate).

NHL Scoring

Team	G	A	Pts
Montreal	18	30	126
Los Angeles	18	30	126
Montreal	18	30	126
Leah, Phila	18	30	126
Buffalo	18	30	126
Minnesota	18	30	126

Art Buchwald

It Was a Great Trip

WASHINGTON—One of the most important organizations in the State Department is the Agency for Official Appraisal of International Conferences. It was set up to shed a good light on summit meetings between the United States and another power to counteract the publicity that a conference had failed.



Buchwald

The assistant secretary in charge of AOAC is Sandy Merriweather, a journalist, affable career diplomat, who is responsible for the preparation of position papers showing that no matter how the meeting was portrayed in the press, there is a silver lining at the end of the tunnel.

When Secretary Vance returned from what was described in some pessimistic circles as a disastrous trip to Moscow, I went over to see Merriweather.

"We got everything we wanted out of the talks," Merriweather said, chuckling as he drank a bottle of Pepto Bismol.

"How's that? I asked him.

"Secretary Vance got to see the Bolshoi with Foreign Secretary Andrei Gromyko. We know Gromyko hates the ballet, and the fact he went with Vance shows that deep down the Soviets want an arms agreement."

"There are some people who say that President Carter and Secretary Vance misread the mood of the Soviets and it was a mistake for Vance to go to Moscow before the Soviets had studied the U.S. proposals."

"That's ridiculous," said Merriweather, dropping two Alka-Seltzer into a glass of water. "We knew what the mood of the Soviets was. We expected them to take a hard line and throw the proposals back in our face."

"Then what was the purpose of Vance's trip?"

"To clear the air and set the stage for our talks in May. We knew the Soviets were testing Carter. He has publicly stated

his position on disarmament and human rights. By sending Vance to Moscow at this time we were confirming that Carter was just talking for domestic consumption. But what we didn't know was how the Soviet leaders felt about the Carter proposals. Because they refused the U.S. package out of hand, we can now formulate a foreign policy based on their negative and hurt feelings."

"Wouldn't it have been better if the suggestions had been made privately to the Soviets without the whole world watching the Kremlin's reaction?"

Merriweather poured himself a glass of Bromo Seltzer. "Of course not. That would have been devious. Mr. Carter has said he would never resort to secret diplomacy to gain an advantage over an adversary. It isn't his style."

"But," I said, "whether we like it or not, Vance came back from Moscow with egg on his face."

Merriweather took out a package of Tums and popped four in his mouth. "You seem to miss the point. We never expected the Soviets to accept our proposals. We would have been in a lot of trouble if they had. Congress would have been up in arms if the Kremlin had said the deal was all right with them. If the Soviets had taken the package, it would have meant that there was something wrong with it. The fact that the Russian leaders rejected it shows the proposals were to the U.S.'s advantage."

"Then what you're saying to me is that the State Department's scenario went off exactly as you people had scripted it."

"Certainly," Merriweather said, opening a package of Roloids. "We're now in a better position for a disarmament treaty than we have ever been before. Look at Gromyko's press conference where he attacked us for duplicity and bad faith."

"Was that a good sign?"

"Of course it was. The Soviets always lash out at somebody they're going to make a treaty with. It takes the heat off them. If Gromyko said the talks had gone well, he would have caught hell from every Iron Curtain country."

"I must say, when you explain it to me, the Vance trip sounds like a rousing success."

Merriweather took out a bottle of bicarbonate of soda and offered me a shot. "It was a dream come true. It proved once again that if you have Russia for a friend, you don't need an enemy."

Waste Makes Waste

LONDON, April 6 (UPI)—An official Berkshire County Council report concludes that the production of waste paper is rising rapidly. The report is 87 pages long.

The language is Gullah, the speech of an estimated 250,000 rural blacks along the southeastern coast of the United States from South Carolina to the Florida border.

The African Genesis of Black English

By Wayne King

BEAUFORT, S.C. (UPI)—The late Fats Waller, the jazz pianist, is reported to have once observed, "One never knows, do one?" Beaulah White, a linguistics teacher here, puts it this way: "What fuh ya is fuh ya." She says it with a Jamaican lilt, which is deceptive, because the dialect she is speaking—or the language, as she prefers to call it—is not of the West Indies. It is Gullah, the speech of an estimated 250,000 rural blacks along the southeastern coast of the United States from South Carolina to the Florida border.

"What fuh ya is fuh ya" translates, more or less literally, into standard English as "What-ever is for you, is for you." The sentiment translates loosely into Italian as "Che sera, sera."

The tongue Waller was speaking was American Negro. It does not need translating. What makes the two expressions related, beyond the sound, is that both are based on greater or lesser degree of languages of West Africa—Ewe, Fante, Ibo, Bambara, Wolof, Twi, Malinke, Efik, Yoruba.

"Second Language"

Such at least is the judgment of Mrs. White, a serious, charming woman of 28 who teaches "As a second language"—what she somewhat archly refers to as standard English to 40 Gullah-speaking blacks here in the heart of the South Carolina low country. The students, mostly women from 18 to 40, meet each day in a rambling old frame house in downtown Beaufort to study both their own language, Gullah, and the one they seek to master, English.

The special one-year program, underwritten by a \$162,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, is in-

tended to do two things, according to the project director, John Gadsden.

"We are actually teaching English, because economics require it—to get a job, you have to speak standard English. But we believe English is being taught in a manner that hurts black people. We're saying, stop and recognize Gullah for what it is, a language with an oral tradition."

"It must be written down, and we hope that linguists will reduce it to written form and that the teachers will then offer courses in understanding Gullah to teach people who speak that language to also speak English."

"There is a practical pattern that is common to African speech," said Mrs. White, leaving behind the crisp, quick pace of the dialect she has been speaking as an example but retaining a hint of the Gullah. Mrs. White as well as to her students. She grew up in Georgetown, S.C., and as with the other blacks in the area, the tongue that came naturally to her was that of her parents and friends.

"When I was in high school, I was constantly told that what I was speaking was bad English. They never regarded it as a valid language. They couldn't understand what I was saying, so I had to speak what they spoke."

The approach here is different: the attempt is to preserve Gullah, not stamp it out. Gullah is regarded, and analyzed, as a valid language. English is taught by comparing it with Gullah, translating texts back and forth between the two.

The students are also taught to write in Gullah forms, using English phonetics, even though neither it nor the African tongues from which the teachers here believe it derives were written languages.

The project has developed im-

Fats Waller
... an observation.

provements beyond simply improving the language skills of the Gullah blacks.

"While we're talking here about Gullah on the coast, the question of speech among blacks is a universal one," said Gadsden. "It is one reason blacks don't get into fields like journalism. They are turned down on the basis of speech or writing patterns."

Gadsden and Mrs. White believe that the approaches used to teach standard English to blacks have failed because the schools failed to recognize African origins of black speech patterns, origins that have been preserved in direct proportion to the cultural isolation of the group speaking it.

That said, Mrs. White, explains the strong similarity between the Gullah of the southeastern coast and the speech of blacks in such places as Jamaica or Barbados, which once were isolated colonies of African slaves.

Most of the Gullah-speaking blacks of this area, in a similar manner, descended from the

slaves held on island plantations cut off from the mainland.

"Most of our students come from islands like St. Helena and Ladies Island," Gadsden said, "plantation islands where you would have maybe 500 or 600 blacks held by one white family. They were forced to use English words, but they held on to the African patterns."

Isolation

Most of the coastal islands have only in relatively recent years been accessible by means other than boats or barges. Such isolation has existed to a lesser degree among even mainland blacks, Mrs. White notes, with the result that some black speech patterns, often put down to ignorance, are actually the result of African patterns that have not yielded completely to English.

"These patterns of syntax are African patterns," said Mrs. White. "My high school teacher always called one of them the 'behind preparation.' 'Where you goin' at?' or 'Where you stay at?'" Such expressions, she noted, might as easily be heard among rural Mississippi blacks or older Harlem residents as among coastal Gullahs.

"The African dialects used a lot of 'locators' words like 'Put that right down here on this' and point at the same time for emphasis."

Similarly, she said, the difficulty some blacks manifest with tenses—"I be tired," meaning "I have been tired for some time"—results from the same African roots. "They are (African) tenses, but they are conveyed by inflection."

This concept, the African genesis of black English, she said, has been slow to catch on. Most early analysts, for example, tended to explain Gullah speech patterns purely on racial—if not racist—considerations.

PEOPLE: Driving Up the Price of Strawberries

Strawberries and cream at \$265 a portion? That's what a wealthy Arab and his wife got, according to a Dublin restaurant owner who bought the first Irish-grown strawberries of the season Tuesday for a record \$530 a punnet (there are 30 strawberries in a punnet). Leslie Cooke, who owns a rooftop restaurant in Dun Laoghaire, near Dublin, said that the Arab with a hankering for strawberries had told him that "he didn't mind if they cost \$2,000" so long as he tasted them first. Last year the first punnet of the season, weighing about one pound, sold for \$17.



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his wife Margaret may be having their problems, but Trudeau refused to discuss the widespread speculation, "I think my marital status is my own business, and that of my wife," Trudeau told questioners at his weekly press conference Tuesday. He did say, however, that Mrs. Trudeau would be with him when he takes a brief vacation late this week. "My wife will be staying with the children to relieve the hard-worked maids who are looking after the kids at taxpayers' expense," he said. Trudeau was then asked about the taxpayers picking up the tab for the hard-worked maids.

Two vastly popular singers from different generations were released from hospitals Tuesday, and a well-known country singer was under treatment in another. Bing Crosby left a hospital in Burlingame, Calif., where he was admitted March 3 after falling 20 feet from a stage. The 72-year-old singer, recuperating from a damaged spinal disc, was said to have been so happy he sang a few lines from "Ol' Man River" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Elvis Presley left Baptist Hospital in Memphis in "excellent shape and improved," his doctors said, from intestinal flu and fatigue. He'll rest the remainder of April at his Graceland mansion in Memphis... and in Nashville, country star Tammy Wynette was under treatment for abdominal pains that she began to suffer Sunday. She hopes to be out of the hospital by Thursday, in time to tape a television special.

If anyone gets the idea that a huge structure of welded steel created by the sculptor Claes Oldenburg as a monument to

WHY IS THIS HAPPY?—She is for Bruce, 81, a holder of a number sea and air record has just landed at 101 England, airport flight in a Chipmunk during which she

flight in 37

sport looks like a baseball bat, then exactly what the work, dubbed "Batouch" sculptor, is supposed to be. The lattice-work structure by North Carolina by truck, bound for Secaucus, N.J., in Chicago. In column will stand next as the 10-story 1 adorns. The 30-ton cost the federal \$100,000 for all phases, from design to joins other unconvincing engravings such as "Lipstick Asa Yant," a 45-foot oak Philadelphia and "Co tray" in Paris.

King Olav and wife of the Norwegian were skiing in the mountains, in central when the King's ch caught fire. It was about a half hour Prince Harald, The King Crown Princess Sonja two children intend at the chalet through holidays: only a pal building was destroyed.

—SAMUEL J.

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